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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1935-36

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1935-36

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PREFATORY NOTE

IN compliance with the orders of the Government of India, Part I of this publication—the "General Summary"—deals with the calendar year 1936 and Part II—the main report—with the official year 1935-36 except where it is specifically stated otherwise.

PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY

General

The year 1936 opened on a sad note with the illness and death of His Majesty King George V. Profound and genuine sorrow was shown by all of His Majesty's subjects. The accession of His Majesty King Edward VIII was welcomed by all sections of the people and later, news of his abdication was received with deep regret. There were numerous expressions of loyalty to His Majesty King George VI.

As a result of the formation of the new Orissa Province from 1st April 1936, the Ganjām district including the Agency, with the exception of the Chicacole division, and the major portion of the Vizagapatam Agency were transferred from this Province. This necessitated administrative adjustments in various departments of Government. The post of Collector of Salt Revenue was revived from 1st November.

His Excellency the Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E., proceeded on leave of absence for urgent reasons of health and private affairs from the afternoon of the 18th June 1936. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, *Kt.*, Vice-President of Council, was appointed to act as Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George and Mr. C. F. Brackenbury, C.S.I., I.C.S., was appointed to be Temporary Member of the Executive Council from the afternoon of the 18th June 1936.

His Excellency the Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E., resumed charge of his office of Governor of the

Presidency of Fort St. George on the afternoon of the 1st October 1936 when, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, *Kt.*, resumed charge of his office of Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George, and the Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Brackenbury, C.S.I., I.C.S., ceased to be Temporary Member of the Executive Council.

During the period from the 18th June 1936 (afternoon) to the 1st October 1936 (afternoon) the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam held the office of Vice-President of Council.

The Hon'ble Raja Sri Ravu Sir Swetachalapati Ramakrishna Ranga Rao Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Bobbili, tendered the resignation of his office of Minister, and His Excellency the Governor accepted the resignation with effect from the forenoon of the 4th April 1936. The Hon'ble the Raja of Bobbili was appointed again as Minister with effect from the afternoon of the 24th August 1936. His Excellency the Governor accepted the resignation of his office of Minister tendered for reasons of ill-health by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th October 1936, and the Hon'ble Kumararaja M. A. Muthayya Chettiyar Avargal of Chettinad was appointed as Minister from the forenoon of the same date.

Political

2. The main interest of the year lay in the preparation by political parties for the elections to be held under the Government of India Act of 1935. The Congress Party, though it did not come to any decision on the question of acceptance of office in the event of an electoral victory, intensified its propaganda. It enrolled more primary members than in last year and paid particular

attention to securing the enrolment of voters. A Presidency Parliamentary Board was constituted to conduct the forthcoming elections to the new Assembly and the Council. Local leaders toured repeatedly and in October and November, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress, visited the Presidency. His tour gave a fillip to congress electioneering. The policy of attempting to capture local bodies was continued with only partial success. There was some growth in the number of Congress Socialist organizations.

The Justice Party made efforts to improve its organization and get into closer touch with the masses. Early in the year, the Party authorized district leaders to start branch associations for collecting funds and carrying on party propaganda. The Party's electioneering activities steadily increased in vigour during the year.

Several new political parties were formed during the year and old ones revived. The People's Party was inaugurated with the avowed object of working the new constitution. Its leader, the Maharaja of Pithapuram, and his colleagues carried on vigorous propaganda. Another party formed during the year was the Madras Presidency Muslim Progressive Party. The Provincial branch of the All-India Muslim League was revived. It set up a Parliamentary Board for contesting the forthcoming elections. The leaders of the Scheduled Castes formed themselves into the Madras Provincial Scheduled Castes Party.

The All-India Village Industries Association showed no practical activity. Peasant marches organized by Mr. N. G. Ranga received even less support than in the previous year. The South

Indian Federation of Peasants formed by him was affiliated to the All-India Kisan Sangh.

Increased interest was evinced in Imperial and All-India affairs and to other happenings abroad. The constitutional issues involved in the matters leading to the abdication of His Majesty King Edward VIII were followed with deep sympathy and concern. The Italo-Abyssinian War and the happenings in China, Japan, Europe and elsewhere were discussed in the Press and followed with interest. Some mild politico-communal interest was aroused in parts of the Presidency by the situation in Palestine. The proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore throwing open all the State temples to people of all castes was received with widespread approbation. Within the Presidency, there was some communal tension in many districts as the Sri Rama Navami festival synchronized with Muharram but fortunately, there were no untoward incidents.

On the whole, the year was one of silent but steady progress towards setting the stage for the inauguration of the new constitution in April 1937.

Economic

3. The south-west monsoon was normal or above normal in the Circars (Kistna and Guntūr excepted), the Deccan, the Carnatic, Chittoor, Tinnevelly, South Kanara and the Nilgiris in June and in all tracts outside the Deccan and the Nilgiris in July. It weakened in August but revived to some extent towards the end of September. The rainfall from the north-east monsoon was above the normal in the Circars and below the normal elsewhere in October and was generally above normal in all the districts in November. A cyclone accompanied by heavy rainfall occurred

at the end of October in the coastal regions of Guntūr, Kistna and West Gōdāvari. About 75 villages were affected and there was a loss of 204 human lives and some cattle but no very serious damage to crops. In the Bapatla taluk, the leaves were swept from the trees between Bapatla and Vetapalem and the road between Bapatla and Chirala was covered by sand to a depth of over three feet in three or four places. Some buildings in and near Bapatla town either collapsed or were badly damaged. In the Masulipatam taluk of the Kistna district, about 200 acres of wet land was flooded by saline water. In the Nandigama taluk, the Vyrapalem and the Muniyeru rivers were in high floods. There was no loss of life but a number of huts collapsed in the two taluks. The Yeleru river in the East Gōdāvari district was also in high floods. The Samalkota canal breached in several places and the flood water spread over an area of several square miles. There were also minor floods in the Amaravathi Basin and on the Anamalais in the Coimbatore district causing slight damage to the local irrigation sources. An amount of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned by the Government for the relief of distress in the Guntūr district and Rs. 5,000 in each of the districts of East Gōdāvari and Kistna. The Government also supplied fodder free for the cattle and opened depots for selling building materials from their forests at cost price. Private bodies have also been collecting subscriptions to afford relief to the sufferers in Guntūr and private relief work was done by the Ramakrishna Mission. At the instance of the Government, the Railway authorities have extended concessional rates for the transport of building materials and fodder to the affected areas.

The total extent of land cultivated up to September 1936 was fairly adequate except in the Deccan where it was below normal in the case of both wet and dry crops, in the Carnatic and the Central districts where it was below normal for wet crops and in the south where it was below normal for dry crops.

There was some improvement in the economic condition of the ryots. Though the prices of rice and other food-grains were disappointingly low, there was a marked improvement in the prices of some of the important commercial crops, especially in the second half of the year, notably groundnuts and coconuts. The Government granted remissions of assessment amounting to Rs. 59·45 lakhs in fasli 1345. Extensive concessions were granted for fasli 1346 also; these included a general (partial) remission of the wet assessment in all parts of the Presidency and a portion of the dry assessment in the districts of Bellary and Anantapur where the ryots had not had sufficient time to recover from the effects of the severe famine of fasli 1344. The land revenue due for fasli 1345 was collected without difficulty.

The Estates Land (Third Amendment) Act, 1936, which brings within the purview of the Act of 1908 all inam villages of which the grant has been made, confirmed or recognized by the British Government came into force on 30th November 1936. The Act now enables ryots in inam villages to acquire occupancy rights under certain conditions. The Debt Conciliation Act, aiming at the amicable settlement of debts without recourse to Civil Courts, was also passed in the year. The scheme for the grant of long-term loans under the Agriculturists' Loans (Madras

Amendment) Act, 1935, for the relief of the indebtedness of agriculturists introduced in 1935-36 in parts of two districts was extended to fresh areas in these districts and to selected areas in eight more districts. During fasli 1345, two thousand and eighty-nine applications were received and a sum of Rs. 1,68,035 was disbursed. The amount of indebtedness thus relieved during the fasli was Rs. 2,22,234. The District Economic Councils constituted for the improvement of the rural tracts came into being in almost all the districts. The Government propose to distribute Rs. 12 lakhs (out of the Government of India grant of Rs. 15 lakhs for rural reconstruction) among the districts on the basis of rural population for expenditure on improvement of rural water-supply, rural sanitation and village communications and also for the encouragement and development of loan and sale co-operative societies.

Legislative Council

4. The Madras Legislative Council sat on 39 days in the year of which 36 days were allotted for official business.

Of the 27 Government Bills passed during the year, one was to repeal certain spent and inoperative Acts and another was to make certain enabling provisions for the release of first offenders on probation. The Madras Public Service Commission Act modifies the Madras Services Commission Act, 1929, on the lines of the relevant provision contained in the Government of India Act of 1935. The Madras Famine Relief Fund Act provides for the establishment and maintenance in the Presidency of Madras of a statutory fund called the Madras Famine Relief Fund for utilization on occasions of serious famine and of distress caused by serious drought, flood or other natural

calamities in the Presidency. The rest were amendments to the existing Acts in force. The Usurious Loans (Madras Amendment) Act was passed to make obligatory the discretionary powers conferred on courts by section 3 of the Act and it provides that if compound interest is charged on loans advanced to agriculturists, such interest should be presumed to be excessive. The Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act provides specifically for the issue of half-yearly and annual licences and licences for short periods not exceeding one month in respect of motor vehicles entering the Presidency. The Act amending the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, widened the franchise, reconstituted the Council of the Corporation, increased the number of Standing Committees, and provided for effective control over owners of huts in slum areas of the City in regard to the situation of cheries and the provision of necessary amenities. The Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act empowers the Government to delegate to the Registrar the power to appoint Sub-Deputy Registrars and makes it clear that the Registrar or other person empowered by the Registrar should, when executing a decree or order under section 57-A of the Act, be deemed to be a civil court for the purposes of Article 182 of the First Schedule to the Limitation Act, 1908. An Act amended the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, by inserting a provision prohibiting courts from granting injunctions for the purpose of restraining proceedings taken under the rules for the preparation or publication of electoral rolls or for the conduct of elections in municipal councils and local boards. An Act amended the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, bringing all inam

villages within the scope of the Act and providing for payment of compensation by the tenant to the inamdar for the acquisition of the Kudivaram interest. The Madras Revenue (Mis. Amendments) Act was passed to delegate to the Board of Revenue certain powers exercised by the Government. Amendments were also made to the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933, the Madras Forest Act, 1862, the Madras Borstal Schools Act, 1925, the Madras City Police Act, 1888, the Madras District Police Act, 1859, the Madras Rivers Conservancy Act, 1884, the Madras Children Act, 1920, the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888, the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1820, the Madras General Clauses Act, 1891, and the Madras Betting Tax Act.

Two measures introduced by non-official members were passed by the Council during the year. Of these the Madras Debt Conciliation Act provides for relieving the agriculturists from indebtedness by amicable settlements between them and their creditors and for this purpose empowers the Local Government to establish Debt Conciliation Boards in the districts. An Act amending the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, inserts a provision in the Act for reduction of rent payable by a ryot in proportion to the fall in prices in certain circumstances. At the end of the year, ten non-official bills and one official bill were pending before the Council.

There were 8 notices of motions for adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing definite matters of urgent public importance. Out of these, 3 motions were discussed in the Council and only 1 was

carried. Two hundred and ten resolutions were tabled and of these only 3 were actually discussed. All the 14 motions made under Rule 24-A of the Madras Legislative Council Rules were discussed. Though 1,344 motions were made on the budget, only 28 were discussed and none was carried. Nine hundred and eighty-one questions out of the 1,139 received, were admitted ; of these 955 were answered and 26 lapsed.

Police

5. The reconstitution of the Vizagapatam Police district and the redistribution of districts in the four Deputy Inspectors-General's ranges were effected in consequence of the formation of the Orissa Province. Recruitment continued to be easy and the three Recruits Schools at Vellore, Anantapur and Coimbatore functioned efficiently. Local factions at Vajrakarur (Anantapur district) and at Nandavaram (Bellary district) necessitated the retention of the additional police forces located in those places. But the forces at Attayampatti (Salem district) and Aruppukkottai (Ramnad district) were disbanded in January and April 1936 respectively due to improved local conditions. The Armed Reserves were reorganized on a platoon basis with effect from 1st January 1936 and their efficiency and discipline improved in consequence. Two detachments of the Presidency General Reserve were deputed to the South Arcot and Tanjore districts from November 1936 to assist the customs authorities in the prevention of smuggling from French Territory. Additional staff for traffic control was sanctioned for two districts and proposals in respect of six districts were submitted to Government. A reorganization scheme for the Traffic Branch in the City of Madras was proposed and approved during the year.

The total crime in the Presidency decreased by about 10 per cent and detection was maintained at the same level as in last year. The fall in crime was spread among the majority of the districts and was marked regarding the offences of dacoity and house-breaking. In the City of Madras, there was an improvement over last year in the matter of detection. Four serious riots occurred in the Cuddapah district and one in the Nilgiri district. In two of the former and in the latter, the police had to resort to firearms to restore order. There were five cases of murderous assaults on Police Officers resulting in the death of a head constable and two constables and injury to two sub-inspectors, one head constable and four police constables. The District Board elections threw a heavy strain upon the force in general, but on the whole the elections went off without much trouble. The number of serious accidents in the City decreased during the year. The police arrangements made in the City of Madras during the visit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru received the commendation of Government.

The unofficial District Intelligence Bureau in Malabar was made permanent and there are now 24 permanent District Intelligence Bureaux in the Presidency and an unofficial Bureau in South Kanara district. The Central Intelligence Bureau at Madras continued to function efficiently in the direction and co-ordination of crime work throughout the Province. The system of single finger-print classification which is producing good results in the Bombay Presidency was introduced in this Presidency as an experimental measure. The abeyance system of control of Criminal Tribe members continued to work satisfactorily in most

districts. The Konnur Settlement was abolished with effect from 1st December 1936 but it was decided to place the tribe of Kanjar Bhats in a settlement. Kallar Reclamation in Madura produced satisfactory results and the continuance of the scheme for a further period of five years from 1st October 1936 has been sanctioned.

Detailed instructions for the constitution and working of Village Vigilance Committees were drawn up and issued and considerable progress was made in all districts in the formation of these organizations. Periodical news sheets and special pamphlets dealing with crime and criminals were issued to these Committees and close touch and cordial relations between the public and the police have followed.

Criminal Justice

6. Though crime on the whole was on the decrease, there was an appreciable increase in the volume of grave crime in South Kanara. Political offences were again conspicuously absent.

A case of conspiracy and criminal breach of trust launched by the police before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, against some of the high officials of the Corporation of Madras for encashing private cheques in the Corporation treasury, caused some sensation. The constitution of a Railway Court at the Central Station for the trial of Railway cases is a noteworthy feature of the year.

Civil Justice

7. The volume of suits instituted in the mufassal Civil Courts as well as the Court of Small Causes, Madras, showed a slight fall, due perhaps to general economic depression. On the Original Side of the High Court, the number of suits instituted continued to decline, but on the Appellate Side, the Second Appeals showed an increase. The

enlargement of the pecuniary jurisdiction of the City Civil Court, Madras, resulted in the institution of 115 suits under extended powers and a temporary additional Judge was appointed to cope with the increased file. During the year, one temporary Sub-Court as well as the appointments of an additional District and Sessions Judge, two additional Sub-Judges and six additional District Munsifs were sanctioned. Two Sub-Courts and the posts of an additional District and Sessions Judge, three additional Sub-Judges and seven additional District Munsifs were, however abolished.

Prisons

.. 8. There was a fall in the number of District Jails and Sub-jails consequent on the formation of the new Orissa Province. The daily average number of convicts showed an increase while that of under-trial and civil prisoners fell slightly. There were nine terrorist prisoners and six Bengal State prisoners at the end of the year. Congestion in overcrowded jails was relieved by transfers to other jails and by provision of suitable temporary accommodation. The conduct of prisoners was on the whole satisfactory and the number of prison offences fell during the year. Hunger-strikes were resorted to by some of the prisoners on some pretext or other but were seldom of serious import. Corporal punishment was resorted to only in six exceptional cases which called for stern disciplinary action. The system of education was the same as in the previous year. The health statistics may be regarded as fairly satisfactory; though the number of admissions to hospital increased, the number of deaths dropped. In the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, X-ray apparatus was installed and an X-ray Department started.

One hundred and seventy-eight prisoners were released conditionally on the recommendation of Advisory Boards and 44 on medical grounds. There was no fresh admission of terrorist prisoners during the year.

Proposals for the opening of a Senior Certified School for Telugu boys at Bellary and the introduction of a probation system for juveniles are under consideration. The two Rescue Homes continued to function. A Rescue worker to the Vigilance Association was appointed during the year and it is hoped that she will be able to rescue a larger number of minor girls who are living in brothels.

The Central Committee of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and the various District Committees continued to do good work during the year and endeavoured to expand the field of their activities and to improve the aftercare work.

Registration

9. Owing to the fall in the value of property, the number of documents registered decreased by 0·4 per cent and the income decreased by 1·1 per cent. Consequent on the transfer of certain areas to the new Province of Orissa, the number of district charges was reduced from 24 to 23 and the number of sub-offices in the Presidency was reduced from 582 to 568. The systems of photo-copying of documents by the cine film method in the district of Madras-Chingleput and in the offices of the District Registrar of East Gōdāvari, Guntūr, Salem and Coimbatore and by the photostat process in the district of South Malabar were ordered to be tried for a period of three years from 1st April 1936 in order to determine the relative merits of the two processes from the point of view of economy and speed.

Section 89 of the Registration Act was amended whereby every officer granting a certificate of sale of immovable property under the Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Act, 1934, or the rules made under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932, was required to send a copy of such certificate to the registering officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the immovable property comprised in such certificate was situate. The table of fees was amended to provide for the levy of a fixed fee of two annas for every application for an inspection, a search or a copy or an extract of a document and a fixed fee of Rs. 10 for the presentation of each appeal under section 72 and each application under section 73 of the Indian Registration Act.

Co-operation

10. A good many non-credit co-operative societies, such as loan and sale societies, weavers' societies and better-living societies, were formed during the year. Strenuous attempts were made to revive dormant societies but those which were beyond revival were liquidated. Two central banks were transferred to the new Orissa Province. Another, the Ganjām District Co-operative Banking Union, was bifurcated into two and one of the resultant units was transferred to Orissa. The net result was an increase in the total number of societies. All the central banks continued to work the Registrar's scheme of rectification of societies and several of them have completed the work. There were 85 primary land mortgage banks at the end of the year (1936) as against 79 at the end of the previous year.

There was appreciable progress in collections and a decided improvement in the percentage of

overdues as a result of the combined efforts of non-officials and officials. The Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank and most of the central banks further reduced their rates of interest on loans. The relief given to borrowers in previous years was continued. The scaling down of debts under the Agriculturists Loans (Amendment) Act, 1935, also afforded some relief to borrowers in districts where the Special Loans Officers were working. The Central Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., Madras, completed one more year of sustained and steady progress with a considerable increase in the number of members and in paid-up share capital. In August 1936, it floated debentures at 3 per cent and since then, the lending rate to primary land mortgage banks has been reduced to 4 per cent and the ultimate borrower now gets his loan at 5 per cent. With a view to encourage loan and sale societies, several central banks and the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank have agreed to lend to them at concessional rates of interest. Collectors and District Economic Councils have also been liberal in allotting grants out of the Government of India grant of Rs. 15 lakhs for rural reconstruction. The Madras Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society was started in the year with the object of co-ordinating the activities of the various loan and sale societies and co-operative stores in the Presidency. Arrangements were also made for the organization of producers' societies for marketing to be linked to this society. The scheme for the development of cotton handloom industry as approved by the Government was worked by the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society, Ltd., on up-to-date lines by opening of new centres, grant of

subsidies, issue of guarantees for the supply of yarn, starting of an emporium in Madras for the sale of handloom fabrics and organization of sales agencies. The South India Co-operative Insurance Society continued to make satisfactory progress and the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union has opened a ghee department.

In addition to other forms and methods of encouragement, Government also sanctioned additional staff for the operation, organization and close supervision of the different forms of societies.

Local boards and municipalities

11. During the year, the Municipal Councils of Nandyal and Trichinopoly were re-constituted after supersession. The Municipal Council of Chirala continued to be under supersession and the Municipal Councils of Peddapuram, Walajapet, Guntūr, Chittoor and Hindupur were superseded each for a period of two years, as they were found to be incompetent to perform the duties imposed on them by law. One more municipality was notified for appointment of a Commissioner. Of the major panchayat boards, 3 were abolished, and 1 dissolved, while 25 had to be superseded. Three Presidents and Vice-President of non-union panchayat boards were removed from office for violating the law or abusing the powers vested in them. In the interests of local fund administration of the areas concerned, each of the local fund districts of Ganjām, Coimbatore, Kistna, Salem, Nellore, Ramnad, East Gōdāvari and West Gōdāvari was bifurcated. On the constitution of the Orissa Province on the 1st April 1936, the area of the new Ganjām District Board was brought within the jurisdiction of the Government of Orissa. The area of the new Chicacole District Board continues to be in this Presidency.

Trade and ports

12. The aggregate value of the private trade of the Madras Presidency (Foreign and Coasting) increased by Rs. 2,43·40 lakhs compared with the first eleven months of 1935. Foreign imports decreased by Rs. 87·46 lakhs, mainly due to smaller arrivals of grain, pulse and flour (chiefly rice and paddy from Siam and French Indo-China) which decreased by Rs. 68·47 lakhs, sugar, cotton piece-goods, and metals and ores. There were, however, larger receipts of machinery and millwork, seeds, instruments, apparatus and appliances, cotton twist and yarn, manures and dyeing and tanning substances. Foreign exports increased by Rs. 5,86·49 lakhs due to larger shipments of groundnut seeds, raw cotton, tanned cow hides and tanned skins, coffee, handkerchiefs and shawls. There was a fall in shipments of coir manufactures, fruits and vegetables and tea (black). The import trade with the British Empire declined by Rs. 19·90 lakhs while the export trade advanced by Rs. 1,95·66 lakhs. Coasting imports and exports decreased by Rs. 1,19·46 lakhs and Rs. 1,36·16 lakhs respectively.

The gross revenue receipts of the Madras Port Trust during 1936 from all sources amounted to Rs. 30·79 lakhs and there was a net profit of Rs. 2·39 lakhs. There was no remarkable increase in trade as a result of the reduction in charges on the trade passing through the port. The total tonnage of goods handled in the port during the year was 1,016,245 tons against 1,011,590 in the previous year. The consolidated landing charge was further reduced by two annas per ton to Rs. 1–2–0 per ton. The construction of two screw pile jetties with concrete decking was completed in February 1936 and the two are together known as

South Quay II, the old South Quay being called South Quay I. Suction dredger "Madras" with fire gear was sent to Cuddalore on the 21st July 1936 to render assistance to S.S. "Garada" which was on fire there. The dredger returned on the 26th July 1936, after beaching the hulk of the ship, as required, near the Cuddalore port. The port was affected by severe cyclonic weather from the 26th to the 28th October 1936; the wind velocity rose to as high as 42 M.P.H. Another storm of less intensity affected the port from the 4th to the 7th November.

The Port of Tuticorin continued to rank second amongst the minor ports in the Presidency in the matter of sea-borne trade. There was a decrease in the numbers of arrivals as well as sailings of passengers. Five hundred and sixty-three steamers and 633 sailing vessels called at the port. A steel sheet pile wharf was completed and an additional transit shed constructed. The foreshore electric lighting was connected with the town supply from 2nd April 1936.

The concession of the grant of port clearance prior to vessels' arrival, introduced early in 1935, was discontinued with effect from 1st April 1936. The experimental scheme for the survey by the Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Madras, of craft at the minor ports in the Presidency was made permanent. The grant of rebate of port dues in respect of certain seagoing foreign ships or steamers calling at Vizagapatam and two or more ports in the eastern group of ports in the Madras Presidency was discontinued with effect from 1st June 1936. The provisions of the Indian Ports Act, 1908, were withdrawn from the ports of Gopalpur (transferred to Orissa Province) and

Covelong. The Port of Cochin was declared a major port and its administration taken over by the Government of India with effect from 1st August 1936. Works connected with the final stage of development of this port were inaugurated during the year. A temporary post of Inspecting Dredging Engineer for the minor ports under the control of the Presidency Port Officer for a period of five years from 12th September 1936 was sanctioned and filled up. The purchase of a dragline excavator for Masulipatam at a cost of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned. At Negapatam, the passenger traffic outward decreased but that inward increased due to the slump in rubber in Malaya. The passenger traffic to Rangoon from the Circar ports also showed a slight decrease.

Agriculture

13. A detailed soil survey of the Cauvery-Mettur Project area, to complement the findings of the preliminary soil survey, was carried out. A preliminary traverse of the Gundalakamma Project was undertaken and the area between Addanki and Alluru was examined. Physico-chemical studies on the structure of active carbons and its relation to activity were started and by using a special technique it was found that the microstructure of active carbons depended on the type of raw material used. The study and survey of bananas was undertaken in Bellary and Kurnool districts. Agronomical study on cotton showed that a good crop of Cambodia could be raised under Coimbatore conditions with only two irrigations, and that irrigations affected the moisture contents of the first foot of soil only. The study of sugarcane and paddy in various garonomic aspects as well as grafting and budding experiments in fruit trees were continued. Fruit

flies, the coconut beetle, moth borers and mealy bugs of sugarcane, the swarming caterpillar and stem-borer of paddy and many other pests were studied and research work on various aspects of bee-keeping was continued.

The new circular mhote was further improved and a new light ridging plough was designed for mass production. The average number of cattle maintained at the Livestock Research Station, Hosur, during the year was 640. Records of milk yield of Hallikar cows were started. Maintenance of breeding bulls under the premia scheme was greatly encouraged. Demonstration plots were conducted on the same lines as in previous years: exhibitions and shows were also held to convince the ryots of the economic advantages of improved methods of cultivation.

The survey of the several commodities decided on at the Conference of the Central Marketing Staff was done and developmental work based on the completed surveys was started. A conference of growers, manufacturers and exporters of cigarette tobacco was convened at Guntūr and a Tobacco Association formed.

There was a slight improvement in the number of applications for admission to the Agricultural College. The short courses in agriculture were continued. The Agricultural Middle Schools and the Farm Labourers' Schools functioned, but the course of study in Co-operation had to be discontinued.

14. The incidence of contagious diseases of cattle was at a satisfactorily low level during the official year 1935–36 but showed an upward tendency since. Rinderpest, which had shown its

Veterinary

lowest record for over 40 years, continued to prevail in the border districts of Vizagapatam, East and West Gōdāvari and Kistna in a rather severe form but was successfully kept within these bounds. There was a recrudesence of haemorrhagic septicaemia and blackquarter in several districts. A departure from the usual practice in the control of blackquarter was successfully made in the Nellore district by adopting the method of injecting a vaccine in the face of actual outbreaks of the disease. A series of outbreaks of cattle surra (a disease which is non-fatal under normal conditions) attended with a heavy mortality occurred in two districts but were successfully brought under control. The circumstances which have led to its assuming a fatal form during the year are under investigation. The established policy of the department towards contagious diseases of cattle was continued ; but attempts were made to speed up the process of recording and reporting of outbreaks by utilizing the services of non-official and semi-official agencies such as Forest and Irrigation Panchayats.

The activities of the Serum Institute were extended by beginning the manufacture of anti-haemorrhagic septicaemia serum which in the past was being obtained from Muktesar at a high cost. The question of placing the Institute on a permanent footing was considered. The laboratory attached to the Madras Veterinary College continued to carry out, as usual, items of research into problems encountered by the department. The Veterinary Investigation Officer, Madras, was engaged in an enquiry into some of the "undetermined" diseases among sheep and goats such as contagious pleuro-pneumonia and a disease

resembling "strike" which have been reported to be responsible for heavy losses every year.

A new Veterinary Dispensary was opened at Tirutturaippundi in the Tanjore district in May 1936. Thirty additional posts of Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons were created during the year, thus increasing the total number of touring posts to 139.

The B.V.Sc. degree course was introduced in the Madras Veterinary College from July 1936. Six Veterinary Assistant Surgeons from the department and three outside candidates underwent the Refresher Course in the College.

Propaganda work was carried out as usual by the staff of the department by way of free distribution of departmental leaflets, magic lantern demonstrations, treatment of sick animals, castrations, etc. The motor exhibition van belonging to the department was also utilized to great advantage, and a second motor exhibition unit has recently been sanctioned for propaganda tours.

15. The fishing season was good on the West Coast. Sardine was rather rare but mackerel, chamban and cat-fish were caught in large quantities. On the East Coast, the season was good in the Circars but not so good in other parts. The fish chiefly caught were pomfret, seer, ribbon fish, mullet, mackerel, sardine, jew fish, prawn, half-beak, cat-fish, hilsa, *pellona*, horse mackerel and *lethrinus*. **Fisheries**

The usual collection and study of food fish and plankton and the routine collection of hydrographical and meteorological data at the biological stations were continued. The long-suspected presence of an annual growth of ring in the scales

of the Indian mackerel was confirmed this year, leading to the assessment of the age of the fish. By experiments at Gōdāvari and at Dowlaishwaram, the life-history of the hilsa, tentatively traced last year, was confirmed this year. This fact is of importance to the whole of India as valuable hilsa fisheries exist in the Punjab, Bengal and Burma. The rearing of live pearl oysters at the Krusadai Biological Station in specially designed cages and the marking of live chanks for a study of their growth and migration were continued with success.

A Master Fisherman was appointed to demonstrate the use of the coble (fishing net) to the local fishermen. After a study of local conditions he is engaged in the manufacture of suitable fishing gear and fishing operations are expected to commence shortly. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has finally approved of the scheme for advanced research on fish manure, oil and guano to be undertaken at Tanur. Experiments were made to evolve improved methods of production and storing of sardine oil to keep the vitamin A potency unimpaired. Experiments in pickling Indian prawns with a view to developing a remunerative trade in them with England have yielded good results. A highly successful pilcharidizing process for pickling mackerels was evolved. Several fumigation experiments were tried. The great value of the "ascu" wood preservation treatment of fishing craft and fencing materials has been proved and the remarkable power of sea-weed manure in reviving dying coconut trees was discovered. Government sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of a fish farm and for safeguarding the fishery of the

Mettur Reservoir. The breeding and stocking of tanks and rivers with quick-growing fish were continued on the usual lines.

In pursuance of the campaign for economy in fish-curing yards, an important experiment in manufacturing salt on the West Coast itself (to avoid heavy transport charges) was initiated during the year. While there is no prospect of a pearl fishery for some years to come, a distinct revival in the chank market was apparent. During the year, the Aquarium yielded a record revenue of Rs. 11,958 in spite of its defective housing and antiquated equipment. A proposal for the construction of a new Aquarium on up-to-date lines on a site free of sand accretion is under consideration.

The economic condition of the fisherfolk continued to be low, due to the low prices ruling on the West Coast, but all the organizations and institutions already started to improve their socio-economic condition continued to do good work. The Tanur Station is being supplied with weekly reports of prices of fish in five important East Coast markets, for the compilation of a weekly bulletin for the benefit of the West Coast fishermen. Proposals for the construction of roads and wells in fishing hamlets in the districts of Vizagapatam and Malabar, as a part of the rural uplift scheme for which funds have been provided by the Government of India, are under consideration.

Forests

16. The total area of reserved forest including the ryots' forests managed by panchayats under the control of the Board of Revenue was 19,017 square miles. Satisfactory progress was made in the preparation of working plans by the Working Plans Circle as well as by the territorial staff.

Now, some 12,343 square miles are covered by sanctioned working plans and the preparation of plans for 3,445 square miles is in progress. Sylviculture was carried out successfully on the usual lines. "Clear-felling followed by artificial regeneration" was done, partly departmentally and partly by the kumri method. The "selection felling followed by gap regeneration" and the simple coppice system were followed on a vast area and a modified coppice system with standards, over a limited extent. Besides, patches of little or no growth in felled coupes were regenerated with valuable species under the rab system. Dead sandalwood trees were extracted and young trees were tended. The natural regeneration of sandalwood was satisfactory. The regrowth of bamboo was good in the areas in which it was felled. An area of 50 acres in the Nellore district was afforested with casuarina and an area of 100 acres in Tinnevelly was dibbled with palmyra to fix the shifting sand dunes. The investigation into the spike disease of sandal was continued by a ranger on special duty, who conducted experiments to trace down the species of insects responsible for spreading the disease. Meanwhile, standing orders were issued to the range staff and the disease was brought under control in several areas. In Nilambur, the teak defoliators have been causing considerable damage. A proposal is under consideration for experiments by a special entomological staff from Dehra Dun to devise measures to deal with the defoliators as well as with mahogany shootborers. The Forest Engineer completed the causeway across the Kariar in Tinnevelly and the bridge at Muthanga in Wynaad, nearly completed the construction of the

ghat road from Korattur to the Papikonda Plateau in the Gōdāvari Lower division and started the construction of the Ayyaswamimudi ghat road in the Coimbatore South division.

Twenty students were admitted into the Forest College for the 1935–37 course. The Government abolished the stipend and travelling allowance hitherto paid to Forest Probationers, fixed their tuition fee at Rs. 1,500 and increased the tuition fee for private students from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000. Two Vernacular Training Schools were run during the calendar year, one in Cuddapah North and another in Coimbatore South to train foresters and forest guards.

The timber market showed slight signs of expansion though prices have not risen appreciably. The Public Works and Jail departments were not able to purchase all their timber requirements from the Forest department, due mainly to prohibitive railway freight. Under contracts entered into with the Chief Engineer, South Indian Railway, a large quantity of sleepers was supplied. A large quantity of sandalwood was sold. Lac cultivation was expanded on a considerable scale, particularly in the Madura division, and lac operations were extended to the Nilgiris, Coimbatore North and Gōdāvari Upper divisions. Shellac, sealing wax, lac polish, bleached lac and colourless polish were manufactured on an experimental scale. The demand for indigenous tan barks of *Cassia auriculata* and *Cassia fistula* was poor. An investigation as to the advisability of growing wattle in suitable areas in the Presidency has been taken up.

The game rules have been under revision and the recommendations of the All-India Conference,

1935, have been given due attention. The chief bison areas are protected from rinderpest by the compulsory inoculation of village cattle sent to them for grazing. The question of extending the system to other areas is under consideration. A Preliminary Committee presided over by the Inspector-General of Forests held a meeting in December to examine and suggest measures for the better utilization of forest areas for grazing and submitted its report to the Animal Husbandry wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

Industries

17. The Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information continued to provide general, statistical and technical information on industrial and commercial matters and to answer enquiries from the public as well as from Government departments relating to commerce, trade and industries. With a view to concentrating all statistical work in one office and increasing the usefulness and efficiency of the Bureau, the Statistical Officer and his staff were transferred from the office of the Board of Revenue to the Department of Industries. This year saw the transfer of the control and administration of grants-in-aid made by the Government of India for the development of the handloom industry, and of the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society, from the Industries to the Co-operative department. The department continued, during the year, to perform advisory work in connexion with the further development of the sugar industry. It was able to secure specially favourable rates for the transport of sugarcane seed and sugarcane in some cases and of sugar in some other cases.

The Board of Industries met twice and disposed of six applications under the State Aid to Industries Act. A loan of Rs. 50,000 was disbursed to the Sri Ramakrishna Sugar Mills (in Kirlampudi, East Gōdāvari district) during the year. On the recommendation of the Board, the Act was amended so as to provide for aid to old or established industries. Also "Cottage Industries" were re-defined in more liberal terms as "Industries carried on by workers in their own homes as distinct from those carried on in factories" so as to enable many cottage industries in the Presidency to avail themselves of the facilities afforded under the Act. The possibilities of industrializing the Mettur area, were systematically explored. During the year, a company under the name of the Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation, Limited, was registered with an authorized capital of Rs. 50 lakhs and an initial subscribed capital of Rs. 15 lakhs for the purpose of manufacturing chemicals. Another company called "Mettur Industries, Limited" was registered with the object of weaving bleached mulls and bleached dhoties and also of encouraging and developing the local handloom industry.

The department, as usual, participated during the year in a number of agricultural and industrial exhibitions held in various parts of the Presidency. A demonstration of improved methods of coir retting and coir production was organized at Baruva in the Ganjām district. An inexpensive but efficient groundnut decorticator was designed and exhibited successfully at the Madras Park Fair. The manufacture of white sugar and improved jaggery from palmyra juice was demonstrated at Bhimavaram in the West

Gōdāvari district, and arrangements were in progress to organize a co-operative society of tappers to manufacture improved jaggery, and, possibly later on, of white sugar in that district.

The Kerala Soap Institute, besides manufacturing the usual varieties of soaps and refining oils, carried out several analyses and valuable experiments, prepared a new soap and several herbal extracts and trained several students. The Textile Institute continued to provide the usual courses of instruction to numerous students. It also took up experiments in the manufacture of gold thread. The Leather Trades Institute continued the study of avaram barks raised in different soils by the Forest department and also conducted several other experiments.

Considerable work was done in the development of the handloom industry on co-operative lines by the formation of societies, grant of subsidies to them, giving of guarantees on their behalf to mills in respect of supply of yarn and the opening of an emporium in Madras and depots in some other places.

As regards sericulture, the fifteen moth testors forming the peripatetic rearing party in the Kollegal area tested 15·74 lakhs of layings as against 7·74 lakhs during the corresponding period of last year. In the interests of efficiency, the headquarters of the Sericultural Expert were transferred from Madras to Kollegal during the year. The five demonstrators of sericulture stationed at Kuppam, Kovvur, Mangalore, Vadagankulam and Kudligi, did useful work in introducing and developing sericulture. The Thadaguni Silk Farm proved very useful for demonstrating rational methods of rearing under

village conditions. At the Coonoor Silk Farm, the budding and grafting of the Japanese variety of mulberry with the indigenous bush variety and the rearing of univoltine and hybrid worms were successfully carried out. Besides, valuable experiments in rearing silk worms were conducted by the Pathology Assistant also. Two aided grainages were started in Chilukavadi and Honderbalu. Steps were taken to introduce and popularize the improved Japanese cottage foot reeling machine with four reels which was designed by the department and proved remarkably efficient and remunerative.

In the field of engineering activities of the department, eighteen artesian borings were put down during the year with discharges varying from 2 to 270 gallons of water per minute and the erection of an ice plant was successfully completed at Negapatam for a private party.

The Government School of Technology continued to function as a part-time day school for mechanical and electrical engineering apprentices and as an evening school for artisans. The Government Industrial Schools at Madura, Calicut and Bellary, the School of Arts and Crafts in Madras and the Trades School at Mangalore also continued their useful work. There were 75 aided industrial schools under the department, excluding those managed by Government direct. Two State Technical Scholarships of the value of £216 each per annum tenable in the United Kingdom for two years were awarded for the study of electrical engineering with special reference to broadcasting. Besides, three research scholarships each tenable for three years were awarded for training at the Indian Institute of

Science, Bangalore, five scholarships each tenable for three years for the study of sugar technology at the Andhra University College, Waltair, one scholarship for three years for training in textile manufacture at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, and sixty fresh industrial scholarships each tenable for a period not exceeding five years to pupils in the various industrial schools in the Presidency.

In the year under review, the Quinine Factory, Naduvattam, was equipped with clarifiers for treatment of charged solvent oil prior to acid extraction for alkaloid removal, resulting in a great improvement in colour of crude products manufactured.

Labour

18. Twelve Trade Unions were registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, the registration of two was cancelled and the head office of one union was transferred to the Orissa Province during the year, leaving 41 Trade Unions in the Presidency. No appeal was filed against any decision of the Registrar of Trade Unions. The number of factories on the registers increased by 77 due to 134 additions and 57 removals. The strike as an instrument for the expression and redress of grievances was resorted to by labourers on several occasions during the year with much success. But there was no lawlessness or other objectionable manifestation and the strikes were all concluded by amicable settlement. The machinery provided by the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, for the appointment of Courts of Enquiry and Boards of Conciliation, was not utilized during the year. The total number of cases filed under the Workmen's Compensation Act during the year was slightly less than during the previous year.

There was a decrease in the volume of emigration to Ceylon which may be attributed to the restriction in the output of tea and rubber. The number of assisted repatriates from Malaya far exceeded the number of assisted emigrants and non-emigrants to that country. Two hundred and twenty-eight persons returned to the Madras Presidency from South Africa under the Assisted Emigration Scheme of 1927 and were, as usual, helped by a Special Officer to settle in this country in suitable occupations. Thirty-eight persons returned to South Africa availing themselves of the concessions afforded by the scheme.

The work for the amelioration of the Depressed Classes continued to be under the direct supervision of the District Collectors subject to the general supervision and guidance of the Commissioner of Labour in matters of policy. The cheri improvement work in the Madras City continued to be under the supervision of the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Labour. The chief items of work, as usual, consisted of the assignment of land for cultivation, the provision of house-sites, wells, tanks and sanitary amenities such as pathways and burial grounds and the spread and encouragement of education by opening schools, granting scholarships, stipends and boarding grants and maintaining hostels.

There was no change in the management of the Criminal Tribes Settlements. Employment was fairly adequate in all of them except at Bitragunta and at Sitanagaram. The health of the inmates was generally satisfactory. Much damage was done in the Stuartpuram Settlement by the cyclone in October 1936 but immediate steps were

taken to render help to the settlers and to repair the damages sustained. The Kallar Reclamation work in Tanjore, Madura and Ramnad districts and Koravar Reclamation work in the Salem district progressed satisfactorily on the usual lines. The Kallar pupils evinced great interest in boy scout and girl guide training. The Kallar Panchayats functioned satisfactorily and proved of use in detection and prevention of crime.

Public works

19. In the middle of November, the water in the Mettur Reservoir rose to the full lake level for the first time after the completion of the dam. During the year, the canal below Ammanchatram Regulator was thrown open for irrigation. The areas under the Cauvery-Mettur Project above R.D. 19/25 were included in the double crop zone and arrangements were made to allow water to the above area for 15 days longer than the usual date (31st January). The reservoir was opened for irrigation on the 9th June. In spite of a bad monsoon, a steady supply was maintained. Attempts were made during the year to make Mettur an industrial centre. With a plentiful supply of water and electric power, there is ample scope for industrial development.

The Rushikulya System was transferred to the newly formed Orissa Province from 1st April 1936. The Kistna East Bank Canal, including the Campbell Aqueduct across the Puligedda arm, was completed in June 1936 and supply by direct flow was satisfactorily given to Divi from 21st June 1936, the pumping system ceasing from that date. The damages caused to the Gōdāvari and Kistna Delta systems by the severe cyclone at the end of October and to the Pennar River Canals System

by abnormally excessive rains in and around Nellore on the 5th and 6th November 1936 were promptly repaired. The Kattalai High Level Channel was opened for irrigation during the current year, and a good part of the proposed ayacut has been brought under cultivation. Joint gaugings of the Tungabhadra river were continued during the year and the gaugings conducted during 1935 were examined by the Special Superintending Engineers, Madras and Hyderabad, and the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Circle, Mysore.

A Special Architect's office was created (separate from the Consulting Architect's) and works allotted to it. Many technical circulars of varied interest were issued during the year. Reinforced concrete superstructures were adopted in place of the usual steel or masonry arches in suitable cases in the construction of major bridges.

Electricity

20. In the Pykara Hydro-Electric System, the generating plant, transmission lines and distribution systems continued to operate satisfactorily. A high standard of continuity of supply and service was maintained. The number of units generated in the power house exceeded 68 millions ; an increase in revenue of about 45 per cent over that of 1935 is expected. The peak load reached 14,600 K.W. in October 1936, as against 8,900 K.W. in 1935. Work has been in progress on the scheme of extension of supply of electric power under the Pykara System from Coimbatore to Madura and is expected to be completed in October 1937. Work has also been started on a scheme (costing Rs. 10,45,200) of extension of Pykara power to Virudhunagar and Rajapalaiyam. The 66 K.V.

Trichy-Negapatam line, giving supply to Negapatam, Tiruvarur, Tanjore and Kumbakonam, has commenced operation and the South Indian Railway Workshops at Golden Rock began to take supply in June. Ten textile mills and two tea factories were connected to the system and extension of supply for agricultural purposes was also carried out. The H.T. and L.T. tariffs were lowered and the new rates will come into force from 1st March 1937. Three-fourths of the work on the Mukurti Dam was completed and the capacity of the lake was increased to meet the growing power demand. In the Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme, satisfactory progress was made with the works connected with the power house, various sub-station buildings and the erection of the Mettur-Erode, and Mettur-Singarapet-Vellore transmission lines. The foundation stone of the power house was laid by His Excellency the Acting Governor of Madras on the 5th September 1936. Field investigation and hydrometric work on the hydro-electric possibilities of a site at Lammasinghi in the Vizagapatam district and of another on the Tambraparni river near Papanasam, Tinnevelly district, were commenced and are in progress.

The Power Stations at Virudhunagar, Dindigul and Palni continued to function fairly satisfactorily. Supply to Periyakulam and Bodinayakkanur from a new Power Station at Theni was commenced. After considerable study of the power needs of the Andhra districts, Government launched two thermal schemes, one at Vizagapatam at an estimated cost of Rs. 18·70 lakhs and the other at Bezwada at an estimated cost of Rs. 17·35 lakhs.

A large number of proposals for electrification of public buildings were studied and carried out. The problem of the possibilities of bore wells for irrigation in the Ceded districts was studied and a preliminary report for an area covering 220 square miles south of the Ponniyar river was drawn up.

The proposals for an Electricity Board submitted by the department were not accepted by the special committee appointed to examine the arrangements for the generation and distribution of energy in the Presidency and future policy generally, including the question of the desirability of and necessity for some form of Statutory Electricity Board. The committee, however, made a number of recommendations, some of which have been accepted by Government while others are under consideration. With a view to ensure some uniformity in the conditions, tenure and security of service among the Engineers employed in the several municipal electrical undertakings in the Presidency, Government constituted during the year the Local Authorities Electrical Engineers Service and placed it under the control of the Chief Engineer for Electricity.

21. Revenue in the year 1934–35 exceeded expenditure by Rs. 10·93 lakhs and the closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 254·16 lakhs, exclusive of ear-marked balances, such as the balance to the credit of the Famine Relief Fund. As anticipated in the budget estimate for 1935–36, the actual transactions in that year showed a surplus of Rs. 4·85 lakhs in the Revenue Account. Finance

The disbursements under capital and debt heads during 1935–36 exceeded the receipts under those heads by Rs. 72·74 lakhs and the excess was met from the revenue balances.

The closing balance for 1935–36 which is also the opening balance for 1936–37, consequently amounted to Rs. 186·27 lakhs, exclusive of earmarked balances.

The budget for 1936–37 was a balanced one, but a deficit of about Rs. 6 lakhs is anticipated according to the information available early in January 1937.

Excise

22. The task of suppressing illicit distillation, which of recent years has assumed alarming proportions, continued to present difficulties. The reduction in the duty on arrack by about 25 per cent which took effect from 1st April 1935 was continued and did something to stimulate the consumption of licit arrack. The auction sales of arrack shops indicated that in some places shops were being worked as a local monopoly to the detriment of Government revenue. To remedy this and with a view to control retail prices in shops, the system of reserving "key" shops for being worked under the surcharge system was adopted in certain places with satisfactory results. The sale of cashew arrack introduced as an experiment in certain parts of the South Kanara district was not a success, and it was therefore considered unnecessary to undertake further distillation of it. The experimental closure of arrack shops in certain toddy-drinking areas, the prohibition of the sale of liquor to any member of the hill tribes on the Nilgiris except on a medical certificate and the experiment of selling molasses arrack in sealed bottles in Mangalore town were continued. A scheme was introduced with effect from 1st April 1936 for the levy of a gallonage fee on the volume of sales of foreign liquor under the licences now issued on fixed fees

in addition to a small fixed fee, and on liquor imported by all persons other than licensees. The rates of duty on arrack, Indian-made "foreign" spirits, ganja and bhang and the issue price of opium remained unaltered. There was no change in the rates of tree-tax except in the Vizagapatam district where there was an increase from 1st October 1936. The duty on beer brewed in India was increased to 12 annas per gallon. The consumption of arrack in the first nine months of the year showed an increase. There was a fall under opium, ganja, Indian-made foreign spirits, beer manufactured in India and in the number of trees marked. The Excise Licensing Boards and Excise Advisory Committees continued to function during the year.

Births and deaths

23. The estimated birth-rate from the figures for the first ten months for 1936 is about the same as the actual rate for 1935. The estimated death-rate is distinctly less than the rate for 1935. This lower death-rate is noticeable in all the chief causes of high mortality such as cholera, small-pox, plague, fevers, diarrhoea and dysentery and respiratory diseases. The estimated infant mortality rate for the year is slightly higher than the actual rate for 1935. The compilation of vital statistics continued to be efficient.

Public health

24. Cholera epidemics prevailed in the contiguous block comprising of South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly districts and also in Coimbatore and North Arcot districts. Special rules for combating cholera in Local Board areas were issued during the year. The Government sanctioned on certain conditions the free supply of cholera vaccine to the Medical

officers of the estates in the Nilgiri district with a view to protecting the large labour population.

Plague prevailed chiefly in Madura district and the districts bordering on Mysore State. It was, as usual, severe during the colder months of the year. Plague Research work including experimental cyanogas fumigation was continued in Cumbum Valley of the Madura district and a scheme of cyanogas fumigation on half grant basis was sanctioned by Government for the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Coimbatore and Salem and the Municipalities of Bellary and Hospet. The Plague Standing Orders are under revision.

The anti-malarial works undertaken in selected areas with the help of the Government of India grant of Rs. 50,000 have been completed. The unit for the investigation of malaria in Bellary district has started work. Sustained anti-malarial measures were carried out in Vizagapatam Agency and Hospet town and in selected villages of Nellore, Chingleput and Kurnool districts with satisfactory results. Malarial surveys were carried out in Erode Municipality, Uttangarai (rural town), the Cauvery-Mettur Project area (Tanjore district) and in the Uddanan group of villages, Vizagapatam district. Free distribution of quinine was extended to certain parts of Malabar, Nellore and Vizagapatam districts.

The Government sanctioned a reduction in the price of the anti-typhoid vaccine required for mass inoculation. There was an increase in the total number of primary vaccinations but there was a decrease in re-vaccination due to the decreased prevalence of smallpox.

Revised rules under the Indian Factories Act, 1934, were issued during the year. The Prevention of Adulteration Act was extended to four more municipalities and nine panchayats during the year. About 7,000 samples were analysed during the year, the most commonly sampled articles being, as usual, milk, ghee, butter and gingelly oil and the selling of adulterated ghee or butter was declared illegal.

Proposals were made for the revision of the rules for the prevention and control of epidemic diseases issued by the local Government under the Indian Ports Act. The scheme of utilization of the services of the Rural Medical Practitioners in each district for public health work, sanctioned in 1934 as an experimental measure for a period of two years, was extended for a further period of two years. Maternity and Child-welfare work progressed satisfactorily and steadily during the year. Ten Women Medical Officers deputed by the various local bodies in the Presidency completed their post-graduate course. Health propaganda was continued in right earnest by the Health staff, and local bodies and the Health Week was celebrated on a large scale in almost all parts of the Presidency. The Poonamallee Health Unit Scheme, which was sanctioned for eighteen months from October 1935 in the first instance, is proposed to be extended for a further period of four years and the staff was augmented during the year by the appointment of a Woman Medical Officer as an Assistant to the Health Officer.

Sanitation

25. The scheme for the construction of bore-hole latrines in selected areas in each district of the Presidency, carried out with the aid of the Government of India grant, was suspended in the

course of the year, but the scheme has already greatly popularized the use of the latrines, resulting in improvement of soil sanitation. The usual sanitary arrangements were made at all the important fairs and festivals. No new water-supply or drainage scheme came into operation during the year. But investigations for a water-supply scheme estimated to cost Rs. 11 lakhs and a drainage scheme estimated to cost Rs. 4·72 lakhs were completed. Detailed plans and estimates were prepared for four water-supply schemes costing Rs. 31,78,000 and one drainage scheme costing Rs. 66,400. Preparation of plans and estimates for eight water-supply schemes and six drainage schemes were in progress. The Experimental Filter Station carried out experiments using Jewell Carbon with reference to water purification.

Medical relief

26. The total number of allopathic rural dispensaries working at the end of the year 1936 was 445 (390 subsidized by Government and 55 by District Boards). The construction of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Hospital for Children as an adjunct to the Government Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital was completed and opened during the year. The total number of institutions of Indian Medicine at the end of the year were 330 as against 324 at the end of 1935. The opening of X-ray departments at the District Headquarters Hospital at Mangalore and Salem was sanctioned. The Venereal department of the General Hospital was shifted into a modern up-to-date, fully equipped building and provided treatment for an increased number of new cases.

There was an increase in the total strength of the Medical College, Madras, and also in that of

women students. There was a similar increase in the total strength of the Medical College, Vizagapatam. The Government have taken steps to improve the efficiency of the college and hospital and to bring them up to the required standard in order that the medical degrees of the Andhra University may be recognized by the Indian Medical Council. The Government have increased the number of (Government) scholarships available to first year students of the Lady Willingdon Medical School for Women, Madras.

In the King Institute, Guindy, 15,771 tests for wassermann reaction and 39,393 kahn tests were done during the year. Probably few laboratories in the world do such a large number of serological tests for syphilis. Besides, there was a general increase in the total number of specimens examined, especially for cholera and enteric fever. The routine periodical examination of protected water supplies at municipalities, important railway stations and jails was regularly carried out and advice was given as to possible improvements. Research work was continued on the best method of purifying the water supply to the City of Madras and on the use of activated carbon for the removal of colour, taste and odour in water supplies, particularly those at Madras and Salem. Besides, a considerable volume of work was done in the preparation of lymphs, auto-vaccines, and stock vaccines. Valuable research work was done on filterable viruses.

Four problems financed by the Indian Research Fund Association were investigated; these were the bacterial flora of the normal eye, the isolation and identification of the casual bacteria in pathological conditions of the eye, the blood grouping

with reference to particular eye conditions, and an enquiry into the prevalence of typhus and typhus-like fevers in Southern India. The total number of patients treated at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, and the out centres during the eleven months of the calendar year ending 30th November 1936 recorded an increase of 1,119 patients over the figure for the eleven months of the previous year. In October 1936, at the request of the Government of Mysore, special propaganda work in connection with rabies was carried out at the Mysore Dasara Exhibition.

The leprosy work done in the Presidency has progressed to a great extent, the number of clinics being as many as or even more than that in the rest of India. The number of leprosy clinics functioning at the end of the year was 445 ; in them about 70,000 injections were being given every month. Almost all the Government and Local Fund medical institutions in the Presidency had leprosy clinics ; and as many as 59 rural dispensaries also. These clinics aim at bringing treatment within easy reach of every affected individual, educating the people regarding the signs of the disease and its prevention and thus removing the unjustifiable stigma attached to it (the disease). Efforts were made to maintain the clinics at efficiency level. The leprosy officers did their best to see that the clinics functioned properly and also conducted much propaganda in the villages to persuade patients to undergo regular treatment. The twelve Leper Asylums continued to work efficiently, following the policy of admitting only treatable infectious cases. The Silver Jubilee Committee made contributions to some of these asylums for the construction of

extra blocks. The Provincial Leprosy Committee held its meetings periodically to discuss the leprosy work done in the Presidency and to consider any new schemes for the furtherance of the work. It resolved at one of the meetings to form the Provincial Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Indian Council) in place of the existing Council.

A tuberculosis clinic for the examination of contacts was started and run successfully by the Tuberculosis Sub-Committee of the King George V Thanksgiving (Anti-Tuberculosis) Fund. Government sanctioned the taking over of Dr. Muthu's Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Thambaram in Chingleput district. A tuberculosis clinic has also been opened at the Government Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital as an experimental measure for one year.

During the year, three important Siddha books were published, one being an exhaustive treatise on the diseases of children ("Balavagadam"), another on toxicology ("Nanjunool") and the third on vegetable *materia medica*. A lay secretary was appointed for the non-technical organization of medical administration in the City State Hospitals and the King Institute, Guindy, with a view to investigate the possibilities of reducing the expenditure in the administration of the medical institutions.

27. Statutory Rules for the Madras Inferior Service were issued and those for the Madras Educational Subordinate Service were revised. The procedure regarding teaching grants to aided institutions was also revised. **Education**

A Committee to advise Government as regards the removal of abuses in the grant of fee

concessions to Muhammadans and backward classes was appointed with the Director of Public Instruction as Chairman. The continuation of the 1929 S.S.L.C. Scheme till the end of the examination in 1939 was sanctioned. Government also sanctioned the inclusion of Hindi in the list of "A group" subjects for the S.S.L.C. Examination. A classification of elementary schools into complete schools, feeder schools and isolated schools was adopted. A careful investigation was made to eliminate inefficient and incomplete schools by withdrawing aid or recognition. Subsidies payable to local bodies for maintenance of the schools were consolidated into lump sums. A Sub-Committee of the Madras Provincial Economic Council was constituted to consider ways and means for expanding elementary education, especially with a view to introducing compulsion in all villages and towns with a population of 5,000 and over, and it made several valuable suggestions to Government. Proposals for the reconstitution of the Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education were made. The payment of a contribution from provincial funds was sanctioned for the first time in 1936-37 to the Inter-Provincial Board for European and Anglo-Indian Education. A series of lessons on "Road Safety" prepared by the Safety First Association of India was introduced as an experimental measure in nine Government secondary schools.

The opening of IV (*b*) Economics group of the B.A. degree course in the Madras Presidency College and the conversion of the IV (*a*) History (main) group into IV (*b*) (Economics main and History subsidiary) in the Madras Government

Muhammadan College were sanctioned. The number of admissions into the Engineering classes of the College of Engineering, Guindy, was raised from 66 to 100.

The preparation and publication of a Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts in Persian, Arabic and Hindustani in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library was almost completed. The Text-Book Committee decided to publish in future a list of books suitable for class libraries.

Madras Public Service Commission

28. During the year, the Madras Public Service Commission Act, 1936, was enacted and the previous Acts relating to the Commission were repealed. Under the regulations newly issued, the duty of recruiting to 139 classes of posts out of 223 in the Provincial and Subordinate Services was transferred from the Commission to departmental officers. Recruitment to 41 classes of posts in the various Provincial and Subordinate Services was made. About 3,700 candidates appeared for the competitive examination for recruitment to the Madras Ministerial Service held in October 1936 as against 1,500 in the previous year.

PART II
THE REPORT

CHAPTER I

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

PHYSICAL

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 11 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

POLITICAL

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

2. *Vide* pages 12 to 40 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION

3. *Vide* pages 41 to 63 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22 and pages 1 to 2 of the Report for the year 1925-26.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES

4. *Vide* pages 64 to 70 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY

5. *Vide* pages 71 to 83 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENTS

6. *Vide* pages 84 to 99 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY

7. *Vide* pages 100 to 116 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22 and page 3 of the Report for the year 1925-26.

DETAILS OF THE CENSUS OF 1921—TRIBES AND LANGUAGES

8. *Vide* pages 117 to 120 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION (1935-36)

9. His Excellency the Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E., continued to hold office as Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George throughout the year. There were no changes either in the Executive Council, of which the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, *Kt.*, continued to be the Vice-President, or in the Ministry.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S TOURS

10. During the year 1935-36, His Excellency the Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E., made the following tours :—

His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Marjorie Erskine, visited Teppakadu on the 3rd May to see the operations of the Forest Department there.

On the 16th May, His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Marjorie Erskine, visited Coonoor, where he received an address from the Coonoor Municipal Council and opened the Jubilee Bridge on the Coonoor-Wellington Road. Nilgiris

On the 8th June, His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Marjorie Erskine, motored to Pykara to see the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme.

On the 29th June, His Excellency visited Coimbatore to preside at the prize-giving of the Forest College. Coimbatore

On the 3rd August, His Excellency accompanied by Lady Marjorie Erskine, left Ootacamund for Madras. In Madras, His Excellency opened the new Stanley Buildings of the Muslim High School and the new building of the Sir M. Ct. Muthiah Chettiyar's High School at Purasawakam. He attended the Centenary meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society, and presided at the annual Convocation of the University of Madras on the 7th. His Excellency addressed the Legislative Council on the 10th, returning to Ootacamund on the 11th. Madras

On the 13th August, His Excellency opened the annual meeting of the United Planters' Association of Southern India at Coonoor. Nilgiris

On the 13th September, His Excellency along with Lady Marjorie Erskine motored to Kotagiri where he received an informal address from the Kotagiri Panchayat Board. Nilgiris

On his way down to Madras in October, His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Marjorie Erskine, made an official tour of the South Kanara district, from the 14th to the 18th. His Excellency arrived in Mangalore on the 14th, where he received addresses from the Mangalore Municipal Council and the South Kanara District Board. He also received deputations from the Muslim Educational Association, the Catholic Association and the District Advancement Association, distributed prizes at the Government College, and opened the new building for the library and museum of the Kanara High School. South Kanara

POLITICAL

On the 16th, His Excellency motored to Uppinangadi where he opened the Kumaradhari Bridge. On the 17th, His Excellency visited Mudabidri and Karkal, where he saw objects of archaeological interest.

Malabar

On the completion of his official tour in the South Kanara district, His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Marjorie Erskine, proceeded to Cochin State, where he spent five days as the guest of His Highness the Maharaja at Bolghotty Residency. On the 19th, His Excellency visited British Cochin, where he received an address from the British Cochin Municipal Council and inspected the site for the new Hospital. His Excellency arrived in Madras on the 24th October.

South Arcot

On the 31st October, His Excellency visited Chidambaram to preside at the annual Convocation of the Annamalai University. His Excellency also unveiled the portrait of the Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, at the University Buildings.

Vizagapatam

On his way back from Delhi where he had been the guest of His Excellency the Viceroy in November, His Excellency presided at the annual Convocation of the Andhra University and unveiled the portrait of Maharaja Sri Vikrama Deo Varma of Jeypore, at Waltair on the 28th. He opened the Salvation Army Jubilee Hospital for Women and Children at Nidubrolu the following day.

The tour which His Excellency intended to make in the Vizagapatam district in February 1936 was postponed owing to the demise of His late Majesty King George V.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

(FASLI 1345—1ST JULY 1935 TO 30TH JUNE 1936)

[*Season and Crop Report for fasli 1345—Statistical Abstract for British India—Prices and Wages in India*]

11. The economic condition of the agricultural population cannot be said to have improved in

the period under review. The continued tendency for the prices of food grains to remain at a low level has affected the purchasing power of the ryots considerably.

The supply of food grains and fodder has been generally sufficient and the economic condition of the cultivating ryot cannot be said to have been unsatisfactory in this respect. His principal difficulty has been to find ready money in his village. Agricultural labourers are largely paid in kind and have been comparatively little affected by the general economic depression.

The position of the labourer paid in cash has improved appreciably. He has generally earned practically the same money as before but has had to spend less on the necessaries of life as prices continued to be low.

Political Pensions

12. On 1st April 1936, a total sum of Rupees 5,23,926-11-1½ was distributed as political pensions to 410 pensioners. The pensions newly sanctioned in the year were 25 (including 4 pensions redistributed among pensioners on the last year's list) covering an amount of Rs. 25,071-3-0. Thirty-one pensions amounting to Rs. 23,059-15-0 lapsed for reasons detailed below:—

By deaths ...	16	By transfers ...	3
By commutations ...	7	By other causes ...	5

A sum of Rs. 1,77,767-12-0 was distributed in the shape of Malikhana allowances exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum, a sum of Rs. 1,72,678-3-4 as Carnatic Stipends and a sum of Rs. 18,410-15-0 as Tanjore Family Pensions. Miscellaneous other pensions (including Malikhana allowances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum) aggregated to Rs. 1,69,358-14-7.

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

SOURCES AND REALIZATION OF LAND REVENUE

(FASLI 1344—1ST JULY 1934 TO 30TH JUNE 1935)

[*Report on the Settlement of Land Revenue for fasli 1344; Statistical Abstract for British India—Land Revenue*]

Sources of land revenue

13. The sources of land revenue are—

(*a*) peshkash or revenue from permanently settled estates,

(*b*) shrotriyam jodi or quit-rent on inam villages,

(*c*) assessment including water-rate on lands under the ryotwari system, and

(*d*) miscellaneous revenue.

The demand of land revenue for the year was as follows:—

	Fasli 1343.	Fasli 1344.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Peshkash	49,90,583	49,89,907	− 676
Cesses (in permanently settled estates)	25,36,662	24,88,872	−47,790
Quit-rent	7,52,855	7,53,987	+1,132
Cesses (on whole inam villages)	7,13,264	6,97,568	−15,696
Ryotwari and miscellaneous.	7,10,56,811	7,05,54,541	−5,02,270
Cesses (on ryotwari and miscellaneous)	85,14,721	86,81,350	+1,66,629
Total ...	8,85,64,896	8,81,66,225	−3,98,671

Collections

14. The current demand under land revenue and cesses during the fasli was Rs. 8,81,66,225. A sum of Rs. 8,04,60,555 or 91·3 per cent (against 91·2 per cent in the previous fasli) was collected within the

fasli and Rs. 15,829 written off the accounts, while Rs. 56,69,041 or 6·40 per cent (against 7·1 per cent in fasli 1343) was suspended or postponed. Effective collection was therefore about 98 per cent. The balance outstanding at the end of the fasli including both the arrears and current was Rs. 78,19,004 against Rs. 77,89,551 at the end of the previous fasli.

Coercive processes

The following statement shows the number of processes of each kind issued during the year, as compared with the figures for the three preceding faslis.

Coercive processes.	Faslis. 1341.	1342.	1343.	1344.
Demand notices	972,681	1,174,528	1,499,500	1,527,296
Distraint or attachment notices ...	89,745	132,310	192,160	135,479
Sale notices	66,889	82,048	143,344	96,347
Sale (number of defaulters) ...	10,062	11,244	14,655	13,414

There has been a decrease (as compared to last year) under all heads except demand notices. The percentage of attachment to the total number of demand notices is 11·07 (18·88 in fasli 1343) which is lower than in the three previous faslis. Out of 168,764 defaulters whose properties were attached, 42·92 per cent paid up the arrears before sale notices were issued, as against 49·40 per cent in the last fasli. The number of notices of sale issued during the fasli was largest in South Arcot (33,790), as in fasli 1343 (53,304). The number of defaulters whose properties were sold was less than in fasli 1343 by 1,241. There was a decrease in the number of sales of personal property by 1,751 but an increase in the number of sales of real property by 510. The percentage borne by actual sales to sale notices in the presidency is 13·92 against 10·22 in fasli 1343. The percentage of the number of defaulters whose Properties were sold to the total number of holdings is 0·23 against 0·25 in the previous fasli. Immovable property of the estimated value of Rs. 3,30,131 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 1,91,037. The amount realized was Rs. 2,02,343. The prices fetched for lands sold to private individuals amounted on the average to four and

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one-seventh times the assessment in the case of dry lands (five and one-fourth times in fasli 1343) and seven and one-fifth times the assessment in the case of wet lands (six and a half times in fasli 1343). In fasli 1343, immovable property of the estimated value of Rs. 6,85,116 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 2,09,413 and the amount realized was Rs. 2,47,725. The extent of land sold to private individuals in fasli 1344 was 13,939 acres under dry and 3,976 acres under wet, against 13,275 and 5,678 acres respectively in fasli 1343. The total area bought in by Government for want of bidders was 9,767 acres under dry and 1,547 acres under wet against 8,671 and 2,186 acres respectively in fasli 1343. The total area of land sold is 29,229 acres against the total holdings of 27,914,235 acres or one acre in every 955 acres. The total number of processes served by the village agency was 2,142,545 or 509,397 more than in fasli 1343. The number of processes served by the special agency (52,061) was larger than in the previous fasli by 8,233.

Charges

15. The district administration charges, excluding village establishments, amounted to Rs. 108·15 lakhs during fasli 1344. The village service charges (including those of proprietary estates) during the fasli were Rs. 120·54 lakhs. The total charges amounted to Rs. 228·69 lakhs or 27·94 per cent of the total land revenue and cesses collected. This amount does not represent merely the cost of collecting the land revenue as the land revenue department performs multifarious duties of which the control and collection of land revenue is only one.

Ryotwari holdings

16. The total extent of ryotwari holdings during the fasli was 27,914,235 acres and exceeded that of the previous year (as now revised) by 33,681 acres. There was an increase in all the districts except North Arcot, South Arcot, Nellore, Ramnad, Tanjore, Cuddapah, Madura and the Nilgiris where there was a decrease. The increase was marked in East Gōdāvari due to the introduction of settlement in some villages and in South Kanara due to introduction of resettlement.

The total assessment on holdings was Rs. 608·31 lakhs against Rs. 597·08 lakhs in the previous fasli, showing a net increase of Rs. 11,23,324. There was an increase in all the districts except South Arcot, North Arcot, Cuddapah, Ramnad, Bellary, the Nilgiris and Madura. Assessment

The total area cultivated in ryotwari holdings was 20·16 million acres against 20·83 million acres in the previous fasli. There was a net decrease of 600,724 acres under dry and 73,425 acres under wet. The decrease was large in Anantapur (184,315 acres), Coimbatore (85,842 acres) and Bellary (66,872 acres) and this was due to insufficient rainfall during the cultivation season. The total area cultivated during the year including the area under "Miscellaneous cultivation" was 20·98 million acres against 21·81 million acres in the previous fasli. There was an increase of 392,685 acres under waste charged. Cultivation

The revenue derived from water-rate and second-crop charge amounted to Rs. 38·15 lakhs against Rs. 36·74 lakhs in the previous fasli. The increase was marked in Tanjore (Rs. 4,11,873), while the decrease was appreciable in Anantapur (Rs. 75,630), Nellore (Rs. 74,349) and Tinnevelly (Rs. 63,494). The large increase in Tanjore was due to the introduction of the Tanjore District Cauvery Water-cess Rules in the existing delta and to the development of irrigation in the Cauvery-Mettur Project area. Water-cess and second-crop charge

There was a total remission of Rs. 111·05 lakhs during the fasli, of which Rs. 49·43 lakhs related to season and other fixed remissions of fasli 1344 and Rs. 61·62 lakhs represented the remission of the suspended revenue of fasli 1343 collectable in fasli 1344. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of Rs. 21,29,199 under season and other fixed remissions. The increase was marked in Anantapur (Rs. 7,95,898), and Bellary (Rs. 5,46,424) due to the bad state of the season. Remission

Owing to the continuance of the low level of prices of the agricultural products, the Government suspended one anna in the rupee of the assessment on all dry lands, two annas in the Suspension

rupee of assessment on lands registered as garden in the Malabar and South Kanara districts, one and three quarter annas in the rupee of the assessment on wet lands in areas which were resettled in or after 1918–19 and one and a quarter anna in the rupee of the assessment on wet lands in the other areas of the Presidency. The total amount involved in the above concessions was Rs. 55·45 lakhs. The Government have since (in August 1935) remitted the entire amount thus suspended.

Miscellaneous revenue

The miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 110·76 lakhs against Rs. 108·37 lakhs in the previous fasli. There was a notable increase under the head "Charge for water in villages in estates" from Rs. 29·56 lakhs in fasli 1343 to Rs. 33·77 lakhs in fasli 1344. The rent of lankas was only Rs. 3·71 lakhs as against Rs. 4·22 lakhs during fasli 1343.

Transfer of registry of holdings

17. Transfer of revenue registry falls under the following main heads :—

(i) transfer made with reference to applications and notices received from Sub-Registrars ; and

(ii) transfer effected on applications and intimations received from parties, village officers and others.

Under the first head 389,530 applications were received during the fasli as against 374,119 in the previous fasli. Under the second head the number received was 246,956 (against 212,363 in fasli 1343), the increase being 34,593 or about 16 per cent. There was a general increase in all the districts except eight. The decrease was most in Chittoor and Coimbatore. The total number of applications of all kinds including the number pending disposal at the beginning of the fasli was 706,860 of which 636,920 were disposed of during the fasli leaving a balance of 69,940 (or about 9·9 per cent of the total number) as against 70,503 (or about 10·4 per cent of the total number) in the previous fasli. Of the total number of applications disposed of during the fasli, 30,463 or about 4·8 per cent were rejected mainly due to defective title or failure to produce documentary evidence,

Loans and advances

18. The advances made under the Land Improvement Loans and the Agriculturists' Loans Act during the year amounted to Rs. 9·19 lakhs against Rs. 7·55 lakhs in the previous year. The difference was the net result of an increase in nine districts and a decrease in sixteen districts. In the districts of Bellary and Anantapur alone there was an increase of Rs. 2·19 lakhs over the advances made during the previous year and it has mainly contributed to the net increase. Including the uncollected balances outstanding at the close of the previous year, the amount repayable during the year on account of principal under both the Acts was Rs. 17·43 lakhs. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 15·16 lakhs (or 87 per cent) was collected. A sum of Rs. 0·97 lakh was repaid by the borrowers on account of loans, the repayment of which had not yet fallen due, while a sum of Rs. 5,892 was written off as irrecoverable. The aggregate amount of principal and interest repayable during the year under both the Acts, including the balance remaining unpaid out of sums which fell due in previous years, was Rs. 21,62,199 of which a sum of Rs. 19,04,200 or 88 per cent was collected during the year. Of this, Rs. 21,136 and Rs. 38,053 were realized by the sale of movable and immovable properties respectively and a sum of Rs. 6,851 was written off as irrecoverable under both principal and interest under both the Acts. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 2,57,999.

SURVEYS

[*Report of the administration of the Survey Department for the year 1935-36*]

Parties

19. Two survey parties were at work during the year, the temporary office strength of a third party that existed in 1934-35 having been abolished with effect from 1st April 1935.

Operations

20. Excluding miscellaneous items—preliminary and subsequent to actual field work—the

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total outturn realized by the survey parties during the year was 356·32 square miles in terms of resurvey and 108·83 linear miles of street survey. The localization and demarcation of the boundary between the Madras Presidency and the new Orissa Province were made by a Special Assistant Director with a staff of surveyors from the 28th June to the 10th December 1935, and the records submitted to Government. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 15,264. Ryotwari surveys were done in Kistna, Kurnool, Coimbatore, Nellore, Salem and Guntūr districts. Estate lands were surveyed mainly in Trichinopoly, Madura, Nellore and Ganjām districts. Besides, town survey was done in Tellicherry, Tiruvarur, Nellore, Guntūr, Tenali, Chirala, Ongole, Bezwada and Vizagapatam municipalities. Street surveys were also done in panchayat areas in several districts. Some progress was made in the verification of frontier boundaries.

SETTLEMENTS

[*Report on the administration of the Settlement Department for the year 1935-36*]

Parties

21. Three settlement parties were at work during the year, Party No. I in Vizagapatam, East Gōdāvari, West Gōdāvari, Guntūr, Nellore and Kurnool districts, Party No. II in Kistna, Salem, Trichinopoly and North Arcot districts and Party No. III in Cuddapah, Tinnevelly, Malabar and South Kanara districts. The headquarters of Party No. III was moved from Mangalore to Cuddapah during the year. The office of the Additional Special Settlement Officer, No. I Party, Kurnool, was amalgamated with Party No. III with effect from 2nd October 1935 and the work in Kurnool was entrusted to No. III Party. The resettlement work in Coonoor and Ootacamund taluks in the Nilgiri district was assigned to No. II Party.

Operations

22. According to the programme of settlement operations, resettlement was due in the year under review in Guntūr district (except Ongole

taluk), Kurnool district in respect of the dry lands in Dhone, Kurnool, Nandyal, Nandikotkur and Sirvel taluks, the hill villages of the Salem district, the Anjengo village of the Tinnevelly district and in the Coonoor and Ootacamund taluks of the Nilgiri district. The resettlement was introduced during the year only in Anjengo in the Tinnevelly district. The question of the imposition of the new rates decided on by the present Government for the Anjengo village has been left for the consideration of the new Government to be constituted under the Government of India Act. New settlement rates were introduced during the year in 76 villages, of the Gudem taluk and 2 villages of the Golgonda taluk, Vizagapatam district. Resettlement in the remaining areas mentioned above was in progress. The following are a few details of the settlement operations in progress in the several districts during the year.

Vizagapatam

Fair settlement accounts have been prepared for the 63 villages (all in Gudem taluk) notified for initial survey after issue of rough pattas and hearing objections. Orders have been passed on the records of 77 of the 103 resumed mutta villages in Palkonda taluk.

Gōdāvari East

Fair settlement accounts of 91 villages of Yellavaram taluk were issued during the year. For one village in Rajahmundry taluk, the descriptive memoirs and some other records have been issued for print.

Guntūr

Orders have been passed on field inspection records in 446 villages, leaving only 93 villages in Ongole taluk. The work relating to the transfer of "Revenue" and "Gazetted" wet lands in the Kistna Western delta to "registered" wet was in progress.

The resettlement scheme report for the second resettlement of the district was published in the District Gazette, dated the 7th August 1935, and the Honourable the Revenue Member and the Settlement Commissioner visited the district in February 1936, and heard representations. Lands classified as "Permanently improved" lands

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under the ordinary series have been reclassified. The lands and sources benefited by the Nallamada straight cut have been inspected.

Nellore — Inspections were made for preparation of the resettlement scheme report.

Kistna — The work in Kistna district was completed.

Salem and Trichinopoly — The fair accounts of the villages which were pending at the end of last year were completed. Descriptive memoirs were prepared for 12 villages during the year. A scheme report of the hill villages was published in the District Gazette in 1935 and the orders of Government were awaited. Out of a total number of 1,090 villages (1,064 in Salem and 26 in Trichinopoly) manuscript settlement registers were written up for 760 villages and compared for 734 villages.

Malabar — In Tellicherry Municipality Land Registers and Miscellaneous statements were prepared and field inspection was completed. The preparation and check of the fair field registers were completed in Calicut Municipality and begun in Cannanore Municipality. The work of preparing diglot registers was completed in the remaining cases and the registers of 612 desams sent to the press. The diglot registers of British Cochin were also prepared and checked.

Tinnevelly — Resettlement accounts of Anjengo desam have been prepared and handed over to the Tahsildar in the year. The manuscript diglot register and descriptive memoir of Tangasseri were completed.

South Kanara — Manuscript diglot registers were completed and checked for 636 villages.

Kurnool — The Scheme Report and the report on the revision of water-rates (relating to the district) were published in the District Gazette. As the question of giving effect to the revised rates is to be left to the decision of the new Government to be constituted under the Government of India Act, the work of preparing resettlement "A" registers, incorporating in them only changes which do not relate to rates is under execution. Such registers were prepared for 373 out of 374 villages in the "Kurnool proper" tract and checked for 370 villages.

Field inspection work was in progress.

The Nilgiris

Cuddapah

Statistics required for the Scheme Report were being compiled.

Work under the Estate Land Act

Work was in progress during the year chiefly in the districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam, West Gōdāvari, Salem, Tanjore and Trichinopoly. In Ganjām and Vizagapatam districts, the work was done by a Special Revenue Officer and an Additional Revenue Officer. The work in the West Gōdāvari district was done by the Sub-Collector, Narasapur, and in the Salem and Trichinopoly districts by one of the gazetted assistants of the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of No. II Party. In Tanjore, the work was attended to by a Special Deputy Collector under the supervision of the Special Revenue Officer, till his post was abolished, and subsequently under the supervision of the Collector of Tanjore.

REVENUE RECORDS AND REGISTRATION

[*Report of the Board of Revenue for the year 1935-36*]

Maintenance

23. Regular maintenance was in progress during the year throughout the ryotwari tracts in the Presidency except in parts of five districts. The excepted tracts are either to be resurveyed or are undergoing resurvey or revision survey or have recently undergone these operations which have not yet been finally notified. The number of town surveyors and panchayat surveyors was the same as in last year. The pendency under encroachments in panchayat areas continued to be large and the Government have taken steps to reduce it.

Sub-divisions

The number of subdivisions sanctioned in the year was 161,530 (as against 150,802 last year). The arrears (to be check-measured) left at the end of the year were 24,523, viz., 345 less than in last year.

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Survey marks

The numbers of survey marks missing and in need of repairs at the end of the year were 759,265 and 379,479 respectively. The overcheck of stone inspection by Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars was considerably better than in last year. The total number of repairs and renewals of stones by ryots (179,069) was less than in last year (216,444). The outturn of the Revenue Inspectors in this direction was slightly more than in last year.

Special operations

Considerable extents of waste blocks, disafforested area, railway lands and roads were surveyed during the year under the supervision of the Inspecting Tahsildars in several districts either by the District Deputy Surveyors or by a special staff of surveyors.

Training

24. Three Sub-Deputy Registrars were trained in Tanjore and three others in Kistna. The Inspecting Tahsildars of the districts of East Gōdāvari, Kistna, Chittoor, Nellore, North Arcot, Ramnad, Tinnevelly and Vizagapatam were trained successfully in angular survey. Schools for the training of revenue subordinates in survey were held by Inspecting Tahsildars in six districts and 153 candidates in all, including one private candidate and two clerks of No. III Settlement Party, Kurnool, were trained successfully. Sixty-eight schools for the training of karnams for six weeks in survey were held and 1,666 candidates trained. The work turned out at these schools helped greatly to reduce the arrears under stone maintenance. Two hundred and forty-five karnams of villages in estates in Vizagapatam, West Gōdāvari, East Gōdāvari, Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur districts were given the prescribed training in survey for one week.

Miscellaneous

25. The equipment of all the karnams in 15 districts (excluding Madras) and of most of the karnams in other districts was examined by Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars during the year. As far as possible, it was seen that all karnams kept complete sets of prescribed equipment in useful condition. The average percentage of disposal of applications for the transfer of revenue registry for the Presidency was the same

as in the previous year (91). During the year Government have ordered the extension to all districts (as a permanent measure) of the procedure for maintenance of a correct record of unregistered cases of transfer of registry, which had till then been tried as an experimental scheme in some districts.

Great trigonometrical stations

26. The condition of great trigonometrical stations and bench marks was generally satisfactory. Necessary repairs at a cost of Rs. 141-2-0 were carried out during the year for a large number of stations and estimates were prepared for other cases and sent for sanction of the allotment.

WASTE LANDS

(FASLI 1345—1ST JULY 1935 TO 30TH JUNE 1936)

[*Season and Crop Report for the year 1935-36*]

27. The total area of the Presidency for which details were available was 83,517,000 acres of which a net extent of 31,839,000 acres was under cultivation, as against 32,801,000 acres in the previous fasli. The area classed as forest fell from 13,804,000 acres in fasli 1344 to 13,090,000 acres in fasli 1345 while 16,925,000 acres (or 2,868,000 acres less than in the previous fasli) were not available for cultivation in the fasli under review. Of the remainder, 10,232,000 acres were fallow and 11,431,000 acres formed culturable waste other than fallow, as against 11,165,000 acres and 13,441,000 acres respectively in the previous fasli. As compared with the previous fasli, there has been a decrease in area under all the heads, due mainly to the inclusion of the major portion of the old Ganjām district in the Orissa Province and to the transfer of the Jeypore estate from the Vizagapatam district to the same Province.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES

28. *Nil.*

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WARDS' ESTATES

(FASLI 1344—1ST JULY 1934 TO 30TH JUNE 1935)

[*Report on the administration of the estates under the Court of Wards in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1344 (1934–35)*]

Estates under management

29. There were ten estates under the Court's management at the end of fasli 1343. During the fasli the Mandasa estate was taken under its control in August 1934. The total number of estates under management at the end of fasli 1344 was thus eleven.

Cultivation and holdings

The percentage of cultivation to holdings in the eleven estates was 79·90 against 80·04 in fasli 1343. The small increase was due to lands being left waste in South Valluru, Part I, Marungapuri, and Kadambur due to adverse seasonal conditions.

Finance

Demand, collection and balance

30. The gross demand of all the estates was Rs. 10·08 lakhs and net demand was Rs. 9·99 lakhs. There was a net increase in demand in the fasli of Rs. 6,795 in the ten estates excluding Mandasa. Rs. 7·26 lakhs were collected and Rs. 0·45 lakh written off within the fasli. Excluding subsequent collections, remissions and amounts since recommended to be written off, the net recoverable balance on 1st October 1935 was Rs. 1·90 lakhs or 19·01 per cent of the demand. The balance is above 10 per cent in five estates.

It is worthy of note that there was a slight improvement over the previous fasli in Kurupam estate in which the percentage of balance is highest as compared to other estates. Reasonable remissions were granted by the Court in deserving cases. Steps are being taken against some village headmen in Bagalur who proved slack in collection.

The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 7·36 lakhs of which Rs. 5·00 lakhs were outstanding at its close. The arrears were collected in full in Kadambur. The arrear balances are heavy in Mandasa (Rs. 2,42,296), Kurupam (Rs. 1,09,803), South Valluru, Part I (Rs. 49,620), Marungapuri (Rs. 46,714), Serugada (Rs. 25,250) and Poravipalaiyam (Rs. 16,694). The arrear

balance was Rs. 6,403 in Arni, Rs. 2,047 in Bagalur, Rs. 1,237 in Kudapalli and only Rs. 146 in Mannarkottai. The balances are mainly due to adverse seasonal and economic conditions. The bulk of the balance is covered by decrees and legal proceedings like suits and execution petitions. The Court has also issued suitable instructions to ensure improvement in collection work. The aggregate cash balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1·57 lakhs. The total cash receipts amounted to Rs. 10·80 lakhs and the cash balance at the close of the fasli was Rs. 2·04 lakhs. Including Government promissory notes, other securities and fixed deposits of the total value of Rs. 0·23 lakh and the estimated value of grain (Rs. 0·27 lakh) at the end of the fasli, the aggregate closing balance at the credit of the estates was Rs. 2·54 lakhs.

Establishment charges

The average percentage in the fasli was 18·00 against 21·91 in the previous fasli. In none of the estates excepting Kurupam and Marungapuri, did the percentage exceeded 20.

Maramat works

31. The total allotment for all the estates (including trust institutions) was Rs. 0·93 lakh. Of this work to the value of Rs. 0·78 lakh (i.e., 84·05 per cent of the allotment) was executed and was completely paid off within the fasli except for a sum of Rs. 165. The total maramat expenditure was 10·8 per cent of the total ordinary charges including those of trust institutions.

Debts

Debts due to the estates

32. The debts due to the several estates under management were Rs. 8·76 lakhs at the commencement of the fasli. No loan was newly granted. Including the debts newly brought to account (Rs. 0·06 lakh) and the interest and costs that accrued during the fasli (Rs. 0·09 lakh) the aggregate amount due was Rs. 8·91 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 0·19 lakh was collected and Rs. 0·04 lakh written off leaving a balance of Rs. 8·68 lakhs at the end of the fasli. The outstanding balance was large in South Valluru, Part I (Rs. 6·62 lakhs), Serugada (Rs. 0·34 lakh), Mandasa (Rs. 0·10 lakh), Kurupam (Rs. 0·50 lakh), Poravipalaiyam (Rs. 0·66 lakh), Marungapuri (Rs. 0·10 lakh) and Kudapalli

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(Rs. 0·33 lakh). Almost the entire debt in South Valluru, Part I estate, was due from the Senior Zamindar under the final partition decree of the High Court. The Official Receiver who is administering the Senior Zamindar's estate did not declare any dividend during the fasli. The debts due to Kurupam are covered by instalment bond and decrees. In Poravipalaiyam lands have been purchased in Court-auction for a decree (for Rs. 34,000) obtained against a judgment-debtor. The sale is pending confirmation. The other balance outstanding in Poravipalaiyam stands covered by mortgage deeds. The debts due to Mandasa, Marungapuri and Serugada are mainly covered by suits and execution proceedings. The debt due to Kudapalli was covered by a single decree. The judgment-debtors have no property and have been successfully evading arrest. The amount has since been written off.

Debts due by the estates

The liabilities of the estates at the beginning of the fasli (including those of Mandasa newly taken under Court's management) amounted to Rs. 7·46 lakhs. No new debts were contracted during the fasli. Including debts newly brought to account (Rs. 0·13 lakh) and the interests and costs that accrued during the fasli (Rs. 0·59 lakh) the total liability amounted to Rs. 8·18 lakhs. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1·70 lakhs was repaid and Rs. 0·003 lakh was struck off, leaving a balance of Rs. 6·48 lakhs at the end of the fasli. Serugada, Marungapuri and Kadambur had no debts. The outstanding debt was Rs. 5,000 in Mannarkottai (since paid).

Encumbered estates

The provisions of section 45 of the Court of Wards Act continued to be in force in the estates of Kurupam, South Valluru, Part I, Arni and Bagalur.

The debts due by the Kurupam estate at the beginning of the fasli were Rs. 1,76,624. Adding to this the interest accrued during the year (Rs. 11,445) the total liabilities of the estate were Rs. 1,88,069 of which a sum of Rs. 40,481 was repaid during the fasli. The liabilities of the South Valluru, Part I estate, at the beginning of

the fasli amounted to Rs. 2,27,466. Including the interest accrued (Rs. 13,201) and debts newly brought to account (Rs. 1,150) the total liabilities were Rs. 2,41,817. Of this a sum of Rs. 34,927 was paid off leaving a balance of Rs. 2,06,890. The debts due by the Arni estate at the beginning of the fasli were Rs. 1,02,671. Including the debt newly brought to account (Rs. 12,000) and the interest during the year (Rs. 4,284) the total amount of debts was Rs. 1,18,955. A sum of Rs. 38,452 was repaid during the fasli and Rs. 314 struck off leaving a balance of Rs. 80,189 at its close. The Court is taking steps to clear off the outstanding debts soon. The only debt due by the Bagalur estate is Rs. 36,850. Together with the interest of Rs. 991 that accrued during the fasli, the total liability amounted to Rs. 37,841. The face value of the securities which are being accumulated for the repayment of this debt at the end of the fasli was Rs. 11,900.

Education of wards

33. The wards of school-going age studied mostly in local schools and their progress in education was generally fair. The Mannarkottai ward and the Serugada ward took charge of their estates after completing their courses of training in administration work. The jaghirdar of Arni underwent training in administration for about five months in this fasli. The ward of Mandasa who was studying in Vizianagram has since been admitted into a school in Madras.

Institutions attached to the estates

Religious and charitable institutions

34. In Kurupam, Poravipalaiyam, Kudapalli and Marungapuri there are trust institutions which have separate endowments and of which the wards are hereditary trustees. The administration of all these institutions was satisfactory and their financial condition was generally good.

Miscellaneous

35. The Mandasa estate maintains five schools (of which one is a high school) and a dispensary. As usual, contributions were made by the Arni estate to two schools in Arni and by Serugada and Marungapuri estates towards the maintenance of dispensaries.

Field survey work

36. In Marungapuri the changes resulting from the correlation of the survey of lands in which

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Government are interested with those of the estate survey were carried out in the estate accounts for 73 villages out of 98 villages. Stone registers and demarcation sketches have been prepared for 91 villages. The work in the remaining villages is being expedited. The Special Deputy Surveyor attended to the rectification of defects in the survey records of Koppaka and Bhogapuram villages of South Valluru, Part I estate. The boundary between the Kurupam and the Jeypore estates was surveyed in connection with the formation of the Orissa Province. The Court is arranging for the survey of 36 jirayati villages in Mandasa estate.

Forests

37. The forests in Arni estate were worked in accordance with rules framed under sections 26 and 32 of the Forest Act ; the management of the forests in Kurupam and Marungapuri was regulated by rules under section 26 of the Act. The forests in Kurupam estate were divided into reserves and unreserves. The forests of Serugada and Mandasa were managed departmentally.

Inam alienations

38. There were seven cases of alienations in Arni estate. Resumption has been done in all the cases after enquiry. In Kurupam there were only four cases pending disposal at the close of the fasli.

Important events

39. The thread-wearing ceremony of the Mandasa ward was performed. The marriage of the ward of the Serugada estate took place in the fasli.

General

40. The general economic situation continued to affect the finances of the estates. In spite of these disadvantages the financial stability of the estates was maintained and the net demand of the estates has as a whole risen.

REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES

(FASLI 1345—1ST JULY 1935 TO 30TH JUNE 1936)

[*Report on the settlement of Land Revenue for fasli 1344; Report on the working of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, as amended by Act VIII of 1934, for fasli 1345*]

Revenue-paying classes

41. The principal revenue-paying classes are zamindars, inamdars and ryotwari landholders, the last class paying the bulk of the land revenue.

Rent-paying classes

42. The tenants in zamindari and whole inam villages pay rent to the respective landholders. During the year the relationship between the landholders and their tenants was generally cordial.

Draft rules framed by the Government under the amended Madras Estates Land Act (Act VIII of 1934) came into operation from 14th July 1936. The practical difficulties felt in the working of the Act are being met by suitable rules and executive instructions.

The number of suits and applications received for disposal and pending at the end of the fasli are shown below along with corresponding figures for last fasli:—

	Received for disposal.		Pending at the end of the fasli.	
	1344.	1345.	1344.	1345.
Number of suits	31,241	29,244	6,901	5,870
Number of applications under the Act	133,525	99,793	48,407	42,541

The number of suits and applications received in fasli 1345 is less than the average for the last ten years. The decrease was spread over several districts (marked in East Gōdāvari and Ramnad) and is to a certain extent due to the better financial position of the ryot consequent on a slight rise in prices of land and commodities, and to a tendency to settle disputes amicably out of Court. The fall in the number of applications is attributed partly to the introduction of the Amendment Act under which the procedure for the sale of holdings for arrears of debt has become more elaborate and expensive.

CHAPTER III

PROTECTION

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY

43. *Vide* pages 140 to 143 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION

Legislation

44. During the year, the following Bills, three of which were non-official Bills, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General and became law :—

(1) A Bill to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926 (Bill No. 3 of 1934). Introduced in the Council on the 30th January 1934 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 17th May 1935 and became Madras Act XII of 1935.

(2) The Madras Elementary Education (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 17 of 1934). Introduced in the Council on the 25th October 1934 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 11th May 1935 and became Madras Act XI of 1935.

(3) A Bill further to amend the Madras Compulsory Labour Act, 1858 (Bill No. 18 of 1934). Introduced in the Council on the 22nd October 1934 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 1st May 1935 and became Madras Act IX of 1935.

(4) A Bill further to amend the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888 (Bill No. 22 of 1934). Introduced in the Council on the 26th October 1934 ; received the assent of His Excellency the

Governor-General on the 3rd October 1935 and became Madras Act XV of 1935.

(5) The Madras Prevention of Adulteration (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 26 of 1934). Introduced in the Council on the 22nd January 1935 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 29th October 1935 and became Madras Act XIX of 1935.

(6) The Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 1 of 1935). Introduced in the Council on the 20th February 1935 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 5th June 1935 and became Madras Act XIII of 1935.

(7) The Madras Estates Land (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 2 of 1935). Introduced in the Council on the 23rd January 1935 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 27th March 1936 and became Madras Act VI of 1936.

(8) The Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 5 of 1935). Introduced in the Council on the 20th February 1935 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 30th April 1935 and became Madras Act X of 1935.

(9) The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 8 of 1935). Introduced in the Council on the 6th August 1935 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 12th October 1935 and became Madras Act XVIII of 1935.

(10) The Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 9 of 1935). Introduced in the Council on the 6th August 1935; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 11th October 1935 and became Madras Act XVII of 1935.

(11) The Madras Medical Registration (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 10 of 1935). Introduced in the Council on the 6th August 1935 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 2nd November 1935 and became Madras Act XXI of 1935.

(12) The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 11 of 1935). Introduced in the Council on the 6th August 1935 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 4th October 1935 and became Madras Act XIV of 1935.

(13) The Agriculturists' Loans (Madras Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 12 of 1935). Introduced in the Council on the 6th August 1935 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 11th October 1935 and became Madras Act XVI of 1935.

(14) The Madras Debtors' Protection (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 13 of 1935). Introduced in the Council on the 10th August 1935 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 27th November 1935 and became Madras Act IV of 1936.

(15) The Madras Irrigation Cess and Land Encroachment (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 16 of 1935). Introduced in the Council on the 31st October 1935 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 11th January 1936 and became Madras Act V of 1936.

(16) The Indian Registration (Madras Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 18 of 1935). Introduced in the Council on the 31st October 1935 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 30th December 1935 and became Madras Act III of 1936.

(17) The Madras Public Service Commission Bill (Bill No. 19 of 1935). Introduced in the Council on the 31st October 1935 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 27th March 1936 and became Madras Act XII of 1936.

(18) The Madras Betting Tax Bill (Bill No. 20 of 1935). Introduced in the Council on the 31st October 1935 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 12th November 1935 and became Madras Act XX of 1935.

(19) The Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 21 of 1935). Introduced in the Council on the 2nd November 1935 ;

received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 26th December 1935 and became Madras Act II of 1936.

(20) The Madras Forest Amendment Bill (Bill No. 22 of 1935). Introduced in the Council on the 2nd November 1935 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 27th March 1936 and became Madras Act VII of 1936.

(21) The Madras Estates Land (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 23 of 1935). Introduced in the Council on the 6th November 1935 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 16th December 1935 and became Madras Act I of 1936.

(22) The Madras Revenue (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill (Bill No. 1 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 4th February 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 29th March 1936 and became Madras Act VIII of 1936.

(23) The Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 3 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 4th February 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 30th March 1936 and became Madras Act IX of 1936.

The following Bills which were pending before the Legislative Council at the close of the year have since become law :—

(1) The Madras Debt Conciliation Bill (Bill No. 9 of 1934). Introduced in the Council on the 8th March 1934 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 5th April 1936 and became Madras Act XI of 1936.

(2) The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 11 of 1934). Introduced in the Council on the 4th August 1934 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 14th April 1936 and became Madras Act X of 1936.

(3) The Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 2 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 25th February 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 17th November 1936 and became Madras Act XXIV of 1936.

(4) The Madras Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 4 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 4th February 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 8th April 1936 and became Madras Act XIV of 1936.

(5) The Madras Borstal Schools (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 7 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 11th March 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 27th October 1936 and became Madras Act XIX of 1936.

(6) The Madras City Police (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 8 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 26th March 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 27th October 1936 and became Madras Act XX of 1936.

(7) The Madras District Police (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 9 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 26th March 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 27th October 1936 and became Madras Act XXI of 1936.

(8) The Madras Estates Land (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 10 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 26th March 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 29th April 1936 and became Madras Act XIII of 1936.

(9) The Madras Estates Land (Second Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 11 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 26th March 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 27th October 1936 and became Madras Act XVIII of 1936.

(10) The Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Second Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 12 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 26th March

1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 25th May 1936 and became Madras Act XV of 1936.

45. During the year there were six bye-elections to the Legislative Council. **Changes in Council**

POLICE (1935)

[*Report on the administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1935; Statistical Abstract for British India—Police*]

46. The police force worked under normal conditions during the year as there were no serious political disturbances and the communal and labour situation did not cause any unusual anxiety. The policy of preventing public self-mutilation at festivals was successfully continued and kind-hearted social reformers are seriously tackling, with some success, the problem of wholesale animal sacrifice on religious occasions. The outstanding feature of the year is the great assistance received by the police from the general public, especially from the Village Vigilance Committees. **General**

47. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force, exclusive of the Malabar Special Police, on the last day of the year, was 28,348 or 50 more than in the previous year. **Strength**

48. Recruitment was easy as suitable candidates were available in plenty. Ex-service men and members of the scheduled classes were given some preference. The Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram, was temporarily closed from 1st September as the Central Recruits' School, Anantapur, was sufficient to train all Telugu recruits. **Recruitment**

49. The total number of casualties in the permanent force was 1,203 against 1,067 in 1934, the increase being mainly due to fortuitous increase in number of men reaching the age of superannuation. The number of dismissals and resignations was lower than in last year. **Casualties**

50. The state of health was satisfactory. The percentage of admissions into hospital was 114·4 as against 120·6 in 1934. **Health**

Education

51. The number of illiterate head constables was 4—the same as in 1934. But the number of illiterate constables was only 836 this year, whereas it was 891 in 1934.

Training schools

52. Four probationary Assistant District Superintendents of Police and one probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police, who were under training in the school at the beginning of the year, were posted to districts for practical training. The fresh admissions in the year were one Indian probationary Assistant District Superintendent of Police, a European probationary Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and an Indian probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police. All the 74 sub-inspectors under training at the beginning of the year, except one who was removed from service for misconduct, completed their course and were posted to districts. The fresh admissions were 52 sub-inspectors of whom 11 hold University Degrees and nine others have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts. Six probationary sergeants and nine soldiers were trained this year. Of these, eight were posted to districts, one resigned and the rest were under training at the close of the year. The details of the recruits trained and under training in the Central Recruits' Schools in the year are given below :—

Name of school.	Number of recruits under training in the year.			Number of recruits passed out to districts, casualties, etc.			
	Number in the school at the beginning of the year.	Number of admissions during the year.	Total.	Number sent out to districts or elsewhere.	Casualties.	Number in the school at the end of the year.	Total.
Central Recruits' School, Vellore ...	158	314	472	258	13	201	472
Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore	174	437	611	400	21	190	611
Central Recruits' School, Anantapur	102	387	489	237	22	230	489
Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram (up to 1st September 1935).	113	128	241	232	9	...	241

53. The percentage of officers and men departmentally punished to actual strength this year was 3·6 as against 3·5 last year. The number of appeals filed to Inspector-General of Police and Deputy Inspectors-General of Police were 83 and 395 (75 and 385 in 1934) of which only in 7 and 108 cases respectively (10 and 118 cases in 1934) cancellation or modification (of awarded punishments) took place. Fifty-five police officers and men were convicted by criminal courts ; of these the number punished for offences committed in their official capacity was 19. **Discipline** Punishments

The title of O.B.E. was conferred on a Deputy Superintendent of Police, the title of Rao Bahadur on two Deputy Superintendents of Police in service and one retired Deputy Superintendent of Police and the title of Rao Sahib on a Deputy Superintendent of Police in service, a retired Deputy Superintendent of Police and one Inspector. The King's Police Medal was awarded to one Inspector and Indian Police Medals to 21 officers of several ranks. A bar to the Indian Police Medal was awarded to an Inspector. As usual good-service entries to officers and certificates and letters of appreciation to outsiders were issued in recognition of good work. Monetary rewards given in the year are shown below side by side with corresponding figures for last year :— Titles and rewards

	In 1935.		In 1934.	
	Number of persons.	Amount	Number of persons.	Amount
		RS.		RS.
Police officers ...	7,994	51,547	7,369	48,152
Outsiders including village officers ...	6,300	28,725	5,779	26,386
	14,294	80,272	13,148	74,538

The increase in rewards is a result as well as indication of the increased co-operation of the general public with the police.

54. The numbers of subordinate officers for whom Government quarters existed at the end of the year were 136 sergeants-major, charge-sergeants and sergeants, 529 sub-inspectors, 2,131 head constables and 15,639 constables. Appropriations **Accommodation**

of Rs. 1,03,500 for Police minor works (including Agency minor works), and of Rs. 3,51,000 for new major works were sanctioned for the financial year 1935-36 and rapid progress with the programme of housing is expected.

Armed reserves

55. The District Armed Reserves and all detachments of the Presidency General Reserve were kept up to strength, well-disciplined and efficient. Emergency strengths were maintained at the prescribed figures. Following a thorough examination by Mr. L. B. Gasson, Special Duty Officer, the Armed Reserves were reorganized with effect from 1st January 1936 without additional cost to the Government. The working efficiency of the Reserves is expected to improve greatly from the reorganization.

Special police

56. The sanctioned strength of the force remained at 28 Indian officers and 731 non-commissioned officers. The recruitment of Mappillas which was started in 1932 has been continued. The force was inspected as usual by a military officer.

Village police

57. The co-operation of village officers with the police was satisfactory. The number of village officers and talaiyaris rewarded in the year was 542 against 533 in the previous year, the amount expended being Rs. 3,182 as against Rs. 2,875 in 1934.

Crime

58. There was a slight increase in crime and this is attributed to bad seasonal conditions and unemployment.

Cognizable crime

The total number of true cases of registered cognizable crime, excluding offences under special and local laws and the nuisance sections of the Indian Penal Code, was 42,791 as against 42,122 in 1934 ; i.e., an increase by 669 cases or 1·6 per cent. Under special and local laws, there were 47,778 cases in the year as against 44,439 in 1934. Due to greater police activities in the municipalities, nuisance cases increased by 3·5 per cent to 215,135 cases in the year as against 207,951.

Offences against person and property

The total number of serious offences against life and property was less by 304 or by 1·8 per cent than in the previous year.

However, the number of grave crimes marked an increase of 994 cases (or 3·7 per cent) over the figure for 1934. 1,142 cases of murder were reported in the year against 1,105 in 1934—an increase of 3·3 per cent. Murders classed as due to faction decreased appreciably and this was probably to some extent due to effective preventive action under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. One hundred and forty-seven of the cases were in Coimbatore district which had the largest number as usual; next came Ramnad with 99. Two of the cases in Coimbatore district were triple murders by men who ran amuck. A case of alleged patricide was registered in Coimbatore, and a case of fratricide in Malabar district. There were cases of infanticide in eleven districts. There were 632 cases of rioting and unlawful assembly as against 660 in 1934. There was a rise in the number of robberies from 621 in 1934 to 640 in 1935. But the number of dacoities was only 188 as against 216 in 1934. In three of the four cases of mail robbery the accused were traced and convicted, but the fourth case had to be treated as undetectable. There were 15,936 cases of ordinary theft this year as against 15,161 in 1934. There was a slight increase in the number of cattle-thefts and cattle-poisoning. Grave crime

Fifty-three cases of counterfeiting coin came to notice against 54 in 1934 and 10 cases of note-forgery against 11 in 1934. Counterfeiting coins and currency notes

The number of motor vehicles using the roads was 16,727 at the beginning of the year and 18,083 at the end of the year. The number of buses plying for hire in the mufassal was 3,919 at the end of the year. The following are the figures of motor accidents reported in the last three years :— Motor Vehicles Act

	1933.	1934.	1935.
Number of accidents to motor vehicles reported or ascertained.	677	830	920
Number of accidents attended with loss of life	154	169	207

The increases in the figures of accidents are partly attributable to more complete information

and partly to the high speed attainable by the latest type of cars, which it is impossible to control in non-urban areas and which is definitely unsafe on district roads.

Political, social and communal movements

There were no revolutionary or political troubles. During the year there were 632 cases of rioting and unlawful assembly. The figures from 1929 onwards indicate a gradual return to normal pre-Civil Disobedience figures. The Muharram and the Sri Ramanavami festival synchronized in the year. Several possible disturbances were narrowly averted in several places but a few actually took place. The disputes between Thiyyas and Mappillas in North Malabar over the question of music before mosques spread to other Hindu sects and other parts of the district, but the Nattar-Harijan feeling in Devakottai and the Chetti-Nadar feeling at Aruppukottai showed signs of abatement. Labour unrest was not much in evidence and minor strikes which occurred in Madras City, Malabar and Coimbatore were not attended by disorders.

Miscellaneous

Twelve cases of illicit manufacture of bombs—all of a non-political nature—were reported in the year against 22 in the previous year. Several lives were lost by accidents to two aeroplanes, two motor launches plying on the Gōdāvari (river) and a country-basket boat ferrying across the Tungabhadra near Kurnool.

Detection and prevention of crime

There was a further and substantial advance in the percentage of reported cognizable crime detected and brought to conviction, 45 per cent of the cases reported ending in conviction against 41 per cent in 1934. Investigation was refused under section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, in 2,359 cases or 5·4 per cent as against 7·0 per cent in 1934 and 8·8 per cent in 1933. The number of cases, decided by the courts, rose from 15,813 to 18,330 in the year. Of these, 14,124 cases or 77·1 per cent ended in conviction against 75·9 per cent in 1934. In the above cases, 34,591 persons were tried (as compared with 30,776 in 1934) and 20,129 persons or 58·2 per cent were convicted (56·9 per cent in the previous year).

The police referred 4,539 cases of which 3,981 were struck off as false by the magistrates. Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 173 cases and 75 accused were convicted of lodging false complaints. False cases

There were 80 escapes of prisoners from police custody or sub-jails as against 100 in 1934. Sixty-seven of them were re-captured. Six prisoners who had escaped in previous years were also recaptured. Escapes

59. The Crime department of the Criminal Investigation Department and its Central Intelligence Bureau put in another year of steady progress and excellent work. **Criminal Investigation Department**

24,450 finger-print slips were received for search in the year against 20,866 in 1934. Of these 5,387 were traced. Finger-print Bureau

The reporters of the Bureau attended 141 conferences and 1,410 political and labour meetings as compared with 59 of the former and 969 of the latter in the previous year. Shorthand Bureau

60. Excluding gazetted officers, the sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the last day of the year was 2,207 as against 2,192 in the previous year. One hundred and twenty-two literate recruits were enlisted in the year. There was an increase in casualties but the number of cases due to death decreased. The total number of punishments inflicted was 269 against 346 last year. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on one gazetted officer and the Indian Police Medal was awarded to one Police Inspector and three constables. **Madras City Police**

The general health was good. There were only 3,562 patients treated in the City Police Department (against 3,858 last year) and the percentage of admission into hospital was 161 (against 175·4 in the previous year). Two huts which can accommodate two constables have been acquired from the Public Works Department this year. Health and accommodation

Cognizable crime has increased slightly and the increase is entirely under ordinary thefts and cheating as shown below :— Crime

	1934.	1935.
Number of cases of theft	1,632	1,773
Number of cases of cheating ...	72	108

There was a welcome decrease in the volume of professional crime. The number of nuisances and cases against religion and under special and local laws rose from 102,188 last year to 103,663 this year. Burglaries by night as well as by day decreased. There were nine true cases of murder; four of them have ended in conviction. There was only one true case regarding counterfeit coins. There were 128 cases of criminal breach of trust. Ninety-nine per cent of the cognizable cases prosecuted ended in conviction. As in last year none of the 105,377 cases prosecuted was declared false after trial.

Traffic control

The central traffic investigation staff was in charge of the investigation of all important street accidents and took over 202 such cases as against 201 in the previous year. The Law and Order Police dealt with 1,153 petty offences under the Motor Vehicles Rules and Act as against 1,606 in the previous year. Of these, 969 cases ended in conviction and 69 were pending trial at the end of the year. The central traffic investigation staff took over 174 of these cases. The figure for fatal accidents has been maintained at the reduced level of 1934 in spite of considerable increase in volume of traffic. The number of street accidents due to buses fell from 84 last year to 49 this year. This is mainly due to higher efficiency in traffic control and the introduction of a new type of saloon bus which provides greater safety and comfort (for passengers) than the older type.

Cinematograph Act

Eighteen licences were issued to cinematograph theatres and 63 certificates issued in respect of cinema films. No objectionable or uncertified film was exhibited.

Railway Police

61. Due to realignment and remodelling in certain sections of the railway, the mileage in the jurisdiction of the District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly Railway district, fell slightly from 2,503·95 to 2,503·79. There was no such change in the Madras Railway Police district. As a result of better organization of preventive work and control over bad characters, there was a further fall of railway thefts from 463 in 1934

to 445 in 1935. There were four cases of derailments (five in 1934) but no deaths resulted from them. There were 11 attempts to derail trains as against 17 in 1934 and only 21 cases of stone-throwing at trains as against 30 in 1934. There were two train collisions in the year. It is pleasing to note a fall in the number of persons run over and killed by trains from 383 in 1934 to 366 in 1935.

Port Police

62. The work of the Port Police at Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Mangalore and Cuddalore was satisfactory. By discussion with the Cochin State authorities, a satisfactory working arrangement regarding jurisdiction and authority of the Port Police in the Cochin Port was arrived at.

Cost

63. The total cost of the department for the year 1935-36, excluding the final accounts for March 1936, was Rs. 1,62,70,558 as against Rs. 1,61,14,452 for the previous financial year. The increase was mainly due to the emergency cut in pay having been in force for only one month in the year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (1935)

[*Statistics of Criminal Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1935; Statistical Abstract for British India—Criminal Justice*]

Courts

64. On the 31st December 1935, the following were the criminal courts in the Madras Presidency :—

The High Court, 29 Sessions courts (including 3 for Agency Tracts), 2 Additional Sessions Judges' courts (including the Court of Ramnad established from 20th November 1935), 25 District Magistrates' courts, 4 Additional District Magistrates' courts, 4 Presidency Magistrates' courts, 96 Subdivisional Magistrates' courts (of whom 32 were Joint Magistrates), 12 courts of Assistant and Deputy Magistrates without divisional charges, 420 Subordinate Magistrates' courts (including Tahsildar-Magistrates' courts), 226 Bench courts (consisting of 1,780 Honorary Magistrates),

103 Special Magistrates' courts and 2 Honorary Magistrates' courts.

In addition 21 Subordinate Judges exercised the powers of Assistant Sessions Judges during the year. On the last day of the year, there were 147 Honorary Magistrates in the City of Madras including 16 lady Magistrates. Besides the classes of Magistrates mentioned above, 1,054 Village Magistrates and 3,653 Panchayat courts exercised criminal jurisdiction.

Original cases

65. The total number of cases instituted during the year was 492,155 an increase of 29,851 cases over that of the previous year. The increase was particularly marked in the district of Madura as in the previous year.

Village Magistrates' courts

2,945 cases were filed in the Village Magistrates' courts and the number of persons tried by these courts was 5,095. Of these, 734 persons were convicted. The percentage of convictions rose from 12·5 to 14·4 per cent.

Village Panchayat courts

In Panchayat courts, the number of cases received during the year was 39,566 as against 38,511 in 1934. The percentage of convictions in this class of courts was 25·72 (24·95 in 1934).

Bench courts

During the year under report, one Bench Court was newly constituted in each of the districts of Anantapur, Guntūr, Coimbatore and Vizagapatam. The Bench courts continued to afford substantial relief to the Stipendiary Magistrates and their outturn was most satisfactory.

Regular Magistrates' courts

The total number of cases instituted in the Regular Magistrates' courts in the mufassal was 337,080 (308,004 in 1934). The number of cases pending trial at the end of the year was 7,243 (6,844 in 1934).

Presidency Magistrates' courts

The total number of cases instituted during the year in the courts of the Presidency Magistrates was 110,666 (against 110,880 in 1934) of which 661 (against 398 in 1934) cases were pending trial at the end of the year.

Sessions courts

The number of cases committed to Sessions courts in the mufassal was 1,895. Of the 5,432 persons under trial, 4,743 were actually tried

during the year and 2,199 persons, i.e., 46·36 (45·51 in 1934) per cent were convicted and 2,506 persons, i.e., 52·84 per cent were acquitted ; while cases of 38 persons were referred to the High Court under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. The "Veerasingampatti Rioting and Murder Case" was tried at Tanjore by an Additional Sessions Judge specially appointed for the purpose. The trial went on from 13th May to 9th October 1935.

Thirty-one (29 in 1934) cases were committed to the High Court Sessions during the year ; 30 (against 27 in 1934) were disposed of and the percentage of convictions rose from 82·69 to 84·38. The High Court

66. Of the persons convicted and sentenced by second and third-class magistrates, 9,592 (against 10,329 in 1934) appealed to first-class magistrates. The appeals of 429 persons were pending trial at the end of the year. 36·39 per cent of the appellants whose appeals were disposed of during the year were entirely successful. **Appeals** Magistrates' courts

The number of persons who appealed against their convictions to Sessions courts was 2,895 (against 2,614 in 1934) and the appeals preferred by 252 (331 in 1934) persons were pending trial at the end of the year. The percentage of successful appellants was 27 (25·2 in 1934). Sessions courts

The number of persons who preferred appeals to the High Court during the year was 1,030. The appeals of 265 persons were rejected *in limine*. The findings of lower courts and the sentence passed by them were upheld after notice in the case of 417 appellants, one of whom was recommended to Government for mercy ; the sentences were reduced or otherwise modified in the case of 164 persons ; convictions were reversed or proceedings quashed in the case of 112 persons and the sentence on one person was enhanced ; and fresh trial or further inquiry was ordered in the case of 25 persons. The appeals of 392 persons were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of successful appeals was 11·38 (against 12·25 in the previous year). The Government appealed against the acquittals of 105 (against 39 in the previous year) persons during the year and The High Court

appeals against the acquittals of 29 persons were pending trial from the previous year. Such appeals against acquittals of 4 persons were rejected *in limine* ; the acquittals were upheld in the case of 70 persons ; orders of acquittal were set aside and convictions recorded in the case of 10 persons, while fresh trial or further inquiry was ordered in the case of 3 persons. Appeals against the acquittals of 47 persons were pending at the close of the year.

Reference and revision

District Magistrates' courts

67. Six hundred and ninety-eight (813 in 1934) applications for revision were presented before District Magistrates' courts during the year and 7 (6 in 1934) cases were taken up *suo motu* by them or on reports from Subdivisional Magistrates.

Sessions courts

Six hundred and ninety-one (against 672 in 1934) applications for revision were filed in Sessions courts during the year and 17 (30 in 1934) cases were taken up *suo motu.*

The High Court

In the High Court, 887 revision petitions were filed during the year. The number of petitions and cases disposed of during the year was 910 and 231 were pending at the end of the year. The total number of persons under trial in Sessions courts during the year for murder was 1,853 and the number convicted was 612. References in the case of 218 persons sentenced to death were disposed of by the High Court under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code. Convictions and sentences were confirmed in the case of 143 persons. The sentence of death was commuted into one of transportation for life in the case of 27 persons and of rigorous imprisonment for 7 years in the case of 1 person. Forty-seven persons were acquitted. Of the 32 persons tried during the year in the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 2 were sentenced to transportation for life, 1 to penal servitude and 24 to rigorous imprisonment, while 5 persons were discharged.

Trial by jurors and with the aid of assessors

68. One thousand two-hundred and nineteen persons were tried by jury in the mufassal and the verdict was approved in the case of 1,181 persons. There were references under section 307, Criminal

Procedure Code, concerning 40 persons for disposal during the year. The High Court set aside the verdict of the jury in the case of 18 persons and accepted it in the case of 2 persons. The number of persons tried with the aid of assessors during the year under report was 3,120. The Judges agreed with all the assessors in the case of 1,563 accused, differed from one or more of them in the case of 1,112 accused and differed from all of them in the case of 445 accused.

Punishments

69. The total number of sentences passed during the year under review was 452,848 of which 143 were of death, 240 of transportation, 5 of penal servitude, 24,507 of rigorous imprisonment, 20,633 of simple imprisonment (inclusive of 18,173 persons convicted and sentenced by Village and Panchayat courts), 75 of forfeiture of property, 407,161 of fine and 84 of whipping. The total amount of fine imposed was Rs. 13,72,529 of which a sum of Rs. 36,710 was paid to complainants as compensation under section 545, Criminal Procedure Code. Out of the 1,172 persons bound over to keep the peace, 498 were not given any substantive punishment. 1,612 persons were ordered to give security for good behaviour. The number released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, was 2,517 (2,143 in 1934).

Juveniles

70. Of the 438,673 persons convicted, 3,108 were juveniles—2,859 boys and 249 girls. Two hundred and eighty-four were discharged after admonition, while 252 were delivered over to their parents or guardians.

Miscellaneous

71. The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code reported during the year was 87,943 (84,497 in 1934). Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals and offences of theft increased in number but offences against the human body such as hurt, criminal force and assault decreased. There were 94,431 cases for disposal under the Indian Penal Code during the year ; 8,963 of these, i.e., 9·49 per cent (10·69 in 1934) were rejected under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. The percentage of

convictions in cases tried under the Indian Penal Code was 53·34 (44·97 in 1934). Compensation was awarded under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, against 419 (543 in 1934) persons for frivolous and vexatious accusations.

PRISONS (1935)

[*Report on the Administration of the Jails of the Madras Presidency, 1935; Statistical Abstract for British India—Prisons*]

General

72. There was an increase in the daily average number of prisoners and it is said to be due mainly to adverse seasonal and economic conditions. The number of persons sentenced to short terms of imprisonment also rose. The average period of detention of under-trial prisoners also recorded an unfortunate increase. On the other hand there was a satisfactory decrease in the number of youthful offenders admitted to jails, and in the number of corporal punishments inflicted.

Accommodation

73. The number of Central Jails, District Jails, Borstal Schools, Special Jails and Sub-jails remained the same as at the end of the previous year, viz., 9, 3, 2, 3 and 301, respectively.

Prisoners of all classes

74. The year opened with 15,808 prisoners of all classes; 120,201 were received, making a total of 136,009. Of these, 118,806 were discharged, leaving 17,203 at the end of the year. The daily average number confined was 16,375·09 as compared with 14,958·89 in the preceding year.

Convicts

The convict population, at the beginning of the year, stood at 11,857 males and 291 females. 34,327 males and 1,970 females were received by direct committal during the year, as compared with 29,829 males and 1,504 females in the previous year. Of those discharged during the year, 2,592 were released on appeal, 26,216 on expiry of sentence and 6,134 under remission rules, against 2,736, 22,030 and 5,628, respectively, in the preceding year. The number of convicts released by order of Government fell from 380 to 292. Fifty-five were transferred to

the Andamans, 44 to the Mental Hospital, Madras, 2 escaped and remained at large, 120 were executed and 145 died. At the end of the year, 13,551 remained in custody, as against 12,148 in 1934. The daily average was 12,664·99.

There were 2,908 prisoners of this class confined at the beginning of the year and 50,233 were received during the year making a total of 53,141. The daily average increased from 2,650·63 to 3,127·14. During the year 32,491 under-trial prisoners were disposed of. Of this number, 12,421 or 38·23 per cent were convicted and sentenced and 20,024 or 61·63 per cent acquitted and released, as against 11,010 or 37·55 per cent and 18,280 or 62·34 per cent respectively, in the preceding year. There were 18 escapes, all from sub-jails, and 28 deaths. At the close of the year, 2,929 remained in custody awaiting trial as against 2,909 in 1934. The average period of detention before Sessions during the period under report, rose from 36·98 days to 42·45. Under-trial prisoners

There were 752 prisoners of this class in custody at the beginning of the year including 11 State prisoners. The number admitted during the year was 5,087, making a total of 5,839. Of this number, 5,079 were released, 33 transferred and 4 died leaving 723 at the end of the year. The daily average was 582·96 as compared with 583·26 in 1934. Civil prisoners

Of the 11 State prisoners at the beginning of the year, 1 was transferred to Calcutta leaving 10 at the end of the year. State prisoners

There were 515 Star class convicts at the beginning of the year and 1,312 were classified as such during the year, resulting in a total of 1,827. Of this number, 1,308 were discharged, leaving 519 at the end of the year. Star class prisoners

At the beginning of the year there were no "A" class prisoners in custody. But there were 48 "B" class prisoners. The number of "A" and "B" class prisoners in custody at the end of the year was 1 and 60 respectively. Special classification

The year opened with 3,081 habitual convicts and 3,889 were admitted during the year. The habituals formed 14·36 per cent of the convict Habituals

population against 15·56 in the preceding year. Their conduct was on the whole satisfactory.

Youthful offenders

The number of youthful offenders under the age of 15 admitted into the Central and District Jails fell from 23 to 15.

Mental defectives

In the mental defective section of the District Jail, Cuddalore, 57 prisoners were confined at the beginning of the year and 36 were admitted during the year, making a total of 93. Of this number, 4 were transferred to the Mental Hospital, Madras, 11 were released or transferred to other jails, 23 were certified to be sane and 2 died leaving 53 at the close of the year. Of these, 42 were mental defectives and 11 were epileptics.

Lepers

There were 95 lepers at the beginning of the year in the Leper Annexe, Central Jail, Salem, 50 were received during the year by transfer from other jails and 7 were received by direct committal. Of this number, 92 were left at the end of the year.

Religion of convicts

Of the 36,297 convicts admitted during the year, 88·30 per cent were Hindus including Sikhs, 8·46 Muhammadans, 3·18 Christians, 0·01 Buddhists and Jains and 0·05 were of all other classes. Lectures on moral and religious topics were delivered by non-official ladies and gentlemen.

Escapes

75. There were 11 escapes during the year as against 20 in 1934, 2 being from intramural and 9 from extramural custody. Central Jails were responsible for 4, District and Special Jails 2, Borstal Schools 3 and Sub-jails 2. Of those who escaped during the year, 9 were recaptured.

Offences and punishments

76. This year the total number of jail offences was 1,449 (including one offence of attempt to commit suicide dealt with by a criminal court) as compared to 1,420 last year. Though there were 1,448 punishments, the ratio percentage of punishments to the average strength was only 11·43 as compared to 12·11 last year. Four terrorist prisoners (2 in Cannanore and 2 in Vellore) were prosecuted for going on hunger-strike.

Corporal punishments

Corporal punishment was awarded to 7 prisoners (as against 9 in 1934 and 18 in 1933)—5 for

assault, 1 for persistent insubordination and 1 for attempt to escape.

77. The system of education continued unchanged. There were in all 67 instructors. 1,049 lectures were delivered as against 909 in the previous year. **Education**

78. Out of the 32,642 prisoners released during the year, 902 were helped by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and 1,574 probation officers appointed for them. The extended activities of the Society during the year under report are marked by the opening by the Lord Bishop of Madras of a Home at Vellore, for receiving women prisoners on release. During the year, sub-branches were formed at certain Taluk centres in Madura and Ramnad districts. The Society has done steady work in all possible directions including propaganda work. **Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society**

79. The number of convicts who came under the remission system in Central and District Jails increased from 5,628 to 6,134 in the year under report. Extra remission for continuous good conduct was awarded to 2,739 convicts as against 2,398 in the previous year. **Remission**

80. Thirty-four Advisory Board meetings were held in jails during the year. The cases of 438 long-term casuals were considered and 214 of them were recommended to Government for conditional release. The Government sanctioned the release of 180. **Advisory Boards**

81. The daily average number of sick prisoners rose from 207 to 235 and the number of deaths also rose from 158 to 178. But the death-rate per mille of average strength rose only slightly, viz., from 10·56 to 10·87. It is noteworthy that the Borstal Schools of Tanjore and Palamcottah and the Civil Jail, Madras, returned clean mortality sheets. There were no cases of cholera in any of the jails; but bacillary dysentery prevailed in Central Jail, Rajahmundry, in the endemic form at first and later in epidemic form. The X-Ray apparatus meant for installation in the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, has been received and buildings for housing it are nearing completion. **Vital statistics and sanitation**

There were only 18 admissions for enteric fever resulting in three deaths. Syphilis accounted for 24 admissions and only one death. The water-supply in all jails not linked with municipal water pipe connection is obtained from properly protected wells which are periodically cleaned and hankinised. Drinking water is carefully chlorinated.

Jail visitors

82. The total number of visits to Central Jails and Schools during the year was 824 as against 882 in the previous year. The total number of inspections and visits of sub-jails by official and non-official visitors was 2,691 against 2,808 in 1934.

Finance

83. Excluding, as usual, the outlay on jail buildings by the Public Works Department, the total expenditure for the year under review amounted to Rs. 22,88,443-7-5, the charges relating to jails and sub-jails during the year amounting to Rs. 21,45,515-9-8 as against Rs. 19,84,994-11-9 in 1934. The difference of Rs. 1,60,520-13-11 is chiefly noticeable under dietary charges and jail manufactures. The increase in the prison population and the unfavourable rates obtained for ration articles and the comparatively large outlay on cotton in the Central Jail, Coimbatore (to last till the end of August 1936) account for the enhanced expenditure. It is worth noting that there was a slight fall in Hospital charges as well as in miscellaneous services and supplies. In the matter of total receipts excluding those on account of quinine pice packets, salts and febrifuge, there was an increase from Rs. 5,76,259 in 1934 to Rs. 6,18,275 in 1935. The value of supplies to Public departments was Rs. 4,19,786 against Rs. 3,83,231 last year. The Jail department has shown eagerness to improve the quality of articles supplied by them.

Borstal schools

84. The year opened with 668 inmates in the Borstal Schools of Tanjore and Palamcottah. During the year 341 were received, of whom 257 were by direct committal. There were 730 at the close of the year.

CERTIFIED SCHOOLS (1935)

[*Report on the working of the Certified Schools for the year 1935*]

85. The total number of boys detained in the three Government certified schools at the end of the year 1935 was 615 as compared with 507 in the previous year. The number in the private certified schools at the end of the year was 124 (49 boys and 75 girls).

Education

86. The system of education and industrial training was the same as that followed in previous years. Elementary education, physical training and vocational training in carpentry, blacksmithy, weaving, tailoring, needlework, masonry, and gardening were imparted to the pupils in all the certified schools, the pupils being put to the training for which they showed the most aptitude. In Chingleput school, poultry farming has been started. Training in scout, ambulance and first-aid were also given. The Senior Certified School, Chingleput, secured 3 cups, 1 shield and 11 medals in the District Inter-school Sports at Saidapet and also secured a silver medal and a certificate of merit in the competition held during the Health and Baby Week celebration held at Chingleput.

Health

87. The health of the pupils in the certified schools was generally satisfactory. The number of admissions to hospitals and the daily average sick in respect of the Government certified schools advanced from 209 and 7·25 to 225 and 9·02 respectively. There were three deaths in all. The number of admissions and daily average sick of private certified schools were 82 and 5·11 respectively, as compared with 60 and 9·12 in 1934. There were two deaths in the Madras Society for the Protection of Children, Madras.

Accommodation

88. The total accommodation available in the three Government certified schools was sufficient (for 742 boys).

After-care report

89. Of the 164 pupils discharged, 4 were reconvicted, 11 are not traceable, 2 joined outside schools, 21 are in charge of their parents, 58

are suitably employed and behaving well and 7 are unemployed and 1 died.

Finance

90. Excluding the charges on account of jail manufactures, the total expenditure in respect of certified schools amounted to Rs. 1,05,240 as against Rs. 99,987 in the previous year. The increase is mainly noticeable under establishments and dietary charges. The total earnings of the three Government certified schools amounted to Rs. 5,393 as against Rs. 4,878 in the previous year.

CIVIL JUSTICE (1935)

[*Statistics of the Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1935; Statistical Abstract for British India—Civil Justice*]

General Courts

91. On the 31st day of December 1935, the following were the civil courts in the Madras Presidency:—

The High Court, The Court of Small Causes, Madras, The Madras City Civil Court, 29 District courts (including 3 for Agency Tracts), 48 permanent Subordinate Judges' Courts (including 11 for Agency Tracts and 1 Revenue Divisional Officer) and 4 temporary Subordinate Judges' courts, 1 Special Small Cause court, 166 District Munsifs' courts (including 25 for Agency Tracts and 4 Revenue Officers exercising the powers of District Munsifs) and 83 Revenue courts (including 4 for Agency Tracts). The Additional Sessions Judge, Coimbatore, exercised the powers of a Subordinate Judge till 24th December 1935 and was invested with the powers of a District Judge afterwards. Two Additional District Judges, 15 Additional Subordinate Judges and 21 Additional District Munsifs were attached to permanent courts under the Amended Civil Courts Act during the year. During the year two temporary Subordinate Judges' courts were newly established and no court was abolished.

Litigation

92. The total number of suits instituted in the courts of the Presidency during the year was 561,144 as against 578,170 in 1934. One suit was instituted for every 85 persons in the Presidency during the year as against 81 persons in 1934.

The ratio for the Presidency town was one suit for every 34 persons as against 35 persons for the previous year. Apart from the Agency Tracts, Bellary was the least litigious district during the year, Anantapur the second and Ganjām which held the first position in the previous year became the fifth this year. Some details as to the nature of the suits instituted are given below.

	1934.	1935.
Suits for money and movable property.	499,013	491,769
Suits for immovable property (other than mortgage suits)	15,002	15,575
Suits on mortgages	22,094	22,133
Suits for specific relief	3,109	3,518
Suits in revenue courts	36,770	26,151

Value of suits

The total value of suits instituted during the year in the civil courts of the Presidency other than revenue and village courts was Rs. 8,79,30,912 compared to Rs. 9,35,40,830 in 1934.

Original Jurisdiction

93. The total number of suits instituted and disposed of in the several kinds of courts during the year were as follows :—

Court.	Number instituted.		Number disposed of.		Number pending at the close of the year.	
	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.
1. Village Munsifs' courts* ...	83,021	83,830	83,294	85,667	8,946	9,216
2. Village Panchayat courts ...	204,426	197,083	205,276	201,371	45,683	46,502
3. Revenue courts (other than those in the Agency tracts)	25,756	36,191	30,343	33,814	6,886	10,769
4 Agency courts	1,794	1,959	1,832	1,939	642	607
5. District Munsifs' courts (excluding those in Agency tracts)—						
(a) Original suits † ...	77,881	75,626	81,558	80,740	46,782	45,393
(b) Small cause suits ...	126,966	142,410	127,057	141,366	21,978	23,760
6. Special Small Cause Court (Trichinopoly).	4,960	4,915	5,195	5,486	509	740
7. Subordinate Judges' courts—						
(a) Original suits	2,741	3,047	3,379	3,751	3,432	3,647
(b) Small cause suits ...	13,952	14,014	14,445	14,915	4,631	5,028
8. District courts (excluding those in the Agency tracts)	409	450	429	448	546	686
9. The Madras City Civil Court.	1,164	870	‡ 1,123	940	725	645
10. The Presidency Small Causes Court	17,703	17,286	17,650	16,907	2,365	2,190
11. The High Court Original Side	371	509	462	491	721	804

* The decrease in institution of suits was marked in Malabar.
† There was marked increase in institution as well as disposal in North Malabar.
‡ Excluding 2 suits which were transferred.

Insolvency petitions

94. The total number of applications in the mufassal courts was 4,932 (6,037 in 1934). Excluding the applications that were transferred, withdrawn or not prosecuted, 3,879 applications were granted and the remaining 362 rejected. The number of insolvency petitions filed in the High Court during the year was 635 (568 in 1934).

Appellate courts
Agency tracts

95. The number of regular appeals filed in Agency courts was 102. Seventy-two appeals were disposed of during the year leaving 62 appeals pending at the close of the year as against 27 at the beginning of the year.

District and Subordinate Judges' courts

The total number of appeals instituted in District and Subordinate Judges' courts excluding the Agency Tracts during the year was 10,620 (9,931 last year) of which 8,246 were regular appeals and the remaining 2,374 were miscellaneous appeals. 4,311 (against 4,119 in 1934) regular appeals were disposed of by Subordinate Judges leaving a pendency of 2,446 (2,641 in 1934) appeals at the close of the year. The average duration of regular appeals disposed of, excluding those dismissed for default or not prosecuted, was 235 (280 in 1934) days.

The High Court

The number of appeals preferred to the High Court and disposed of by it are given below :—

Kind of appeals.	Number preferred during		Number disposed of during		Number pending at the end of	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
From original decrees of mufassal courts	341	451	442	490	2,066	2,027
From orders of mufassal courts	562	499	506	853	1,208	854
From decrees passed on the Original Side of the High Court	62	36*	89	52	52	36
From decrees of the City Civil Court	55	86	54	100	126	112
Letters Patent appeals (other than Original Side)	62	116	139	89	95	122
Against appellate decrees (of mufassal courts)	1,207	961*	1,240	1,642	4,572	3,890
Against appellate orders (of mufassal courts)	173	193	87	363	597	427

Appeals to the Privy Council

At the beginning of the year 1935, 18 applications for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council were pending before High Court and 44 were received

* Average for the quinquennium ending with 1933 is 102.

during the year. Of these applications, 14 were dismissed, leave to appeal was granted in 18 and the remaining 30 were pending at the end of the year. At the commencement of the year, there were 26 appeals pending before the Privy Council in England and 10 were sent up from the High Court during the year. Ten were disposed of during the year (5 dismissed and 5 allowed).

Reference and revision

96. The number of revision petitions filed during the year in the High Court was 1,751 of which 675 were against decisions in small cause suits. 2,268 petitions were disposed of during the year. 78·35 per cent of the petitions disposed of were dismissed. The number of cases referred to the High Court by the lower courts was 10, including 2 cases referred by the Board of Revenue. Sixteen references were pending at the beginning of the year, 7 were disposed of leaving 19 pending at the close of the year.

Execution applications

97. The total number of applications for execution received in all the courts in the mufassal (except village and panchayat courts) was 368,432. The total number of applications disposed of was 371,344 inclusive of applications transferred within the province : 80,879 were left pending at the end of the year. Satisfaction was obtained in full in 11·38 (11·60 in 1934) per cent of the applications disposed of and in part in 12·44 (12·69 in 1934) per cent of the applications, and the number of wholly infructuous applications was 279,776. The amount realized in execution was Rs. 2,15,04,365. The number of judgment-debtors imprisoned in execution was 4,296 as against 4,415 last year.

Mufassal courts

The number of applications received in the Madras City Civil Court, the Court of Small Causes, Madras, and the High Court was 19,555. 19,786 applications were disposed of leaving 1,188 applications pending at the end of the year. Of the applications disposed of, satisfaction was obtained in full in 10·92 (8·19 in 1934) per cent and in part in 19·31 (11·14 in 1934) per cent. The number of wholly infructuous applications was 13,706. The amount realized in execution was Rs. 7,94,024 and the number of judgment-debtors imprisoned was 304 (205 in 1934).

City courts

Legal practitioners

98. At the end of the year, there were on the rolls of the High Court 3,322 advocates and 69 attorneys. The number of advocates newly enrolled during 1935 was 309 including 2 advocates of other High Courts. Only one attorney was enrolled during the year as against none in the previous year. In the mufassal 4,187 first-grade pleaders and second-grade pleaders renewed their sanads for the year.

REGISTRATION

Registration
Administrative changes

99. During the year there was no change in the number of district charges (24), District Registrars (26), Sub-Registrar's offices (582 including ex-officio and temporary offices) or Sub-Registrars (permanent 621 and temporary 6). A new sub-district, viz., Nambiyur, replaced the old sub-district of Kurumandur which was abolished. In two districts a readjustment of existing jurisdiction was made and in six districts internal changes (in the jurisdiction of sub-districts) were made.

Encumbrance certificates granted in connection with loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act have been exempted from fees and proposals for levy of fees in respect of applications presented to Registering officers and in respect of appeals (under section 72) and applications under section 73 (against orders of a Sub-Registrar) have been approved. The system of photo-copying of documents by the cine film method sanctioned for a period of one year from 1st April 1935 and the other scheme of photo-copying by the photo-stat sanctioned for two years from 1st March 1934 were continued as an experimental measure.

Registration

The number of registrations rose by 2·34 per cent, viz., from 1,277,136 in 1934 to 1,307,016 in 1935. In compulsory registrations, there was an increase by 2·56 per cent. However, there was a slight decline in the aggregate value of registered documents from Rs. 52·84 crores (in 1934) to Rs. 52·17 crores (in 1935) and in the average value of a document from Rs. 417 to Rs. 403.

The number of applications for encumbrance certificates and single searches increased from 117,270 to 118,193 and 82,840 to 83,726, respectively. The number of certified copies issued rose from 97,307 to 97,973. Searches conducted on behalf of co-operative societies including land mortgage banks rose from 22,460 in 1934-to 26,260 in 1935. The special concession extended to land mortgage banks has cost Government a considerable loss in the form of fees foregone. Searches

Three cases under the Indian Registration Act were pending at the commencement of the year and 8 including one by private parties were instituted during the year. Of these, 5 ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal, and 1 was withdrawn leaving 3 pending at the close of the year. An offence under section 64 (*a*) was compounded in Kurnool district after the prosecution was launched. Prosecutions

The total income rose slightly from Rs. 31·41 lakhs (in 1934) to Rs. 31·45 lakhs (in 1935). But the total expenditure increased from Rs. 30·02 lakhs to Rs. 30·49 lakhs. So the total net income was Rs. 90,709 as compared to Rs. 1,34,751 in 1934. Finance

100. The number of Registering officers who exercised the functions of a Notary Public and the number of stations at which they were empowered to function as such continued to remain the same as in the previous year, i.e., 110 and 76 respectively. There was a considerable increase in transactions, viz., from 126 (in 1934-35), to 200 (in 1935-36). The aggregate volume of transactions was Rs. 1,58,434-13-11 as compared to Rs. 1,06,142-2-5 in 1934-35. The fees realized correspondingly rose from Rs. 1,031-11-0 (in 19-4-35) to Rs. 1,284-12-0. The expenditure rose from Rs. 13-2-0 to Rs. 19-0-6. Notaries Public (1935-36)

Co-operative Societies

(1st July 1935 to 30th June 1936)

[*Report on the working of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932, for the year 1935-36; Statistical Abstract for British India—Co-operative Societies*]

General

101. During the year under report, there has been a big increase in the number of non-credit societies. The concessions in the reduction of rates of interest charged on loans to members and the waiver of penal interest in its entirety were continued in the year. At the end of the year, there were 22 Deputy Registrars and 57 Sub-Deputy Registrars.

Expenditure

The total expenditure incurred on the department amounted to Rs. 11·69 lakhs as against Rs. 11·17 lakhs in the previous year. Receipts amounted to Rs. 2·90 lakhs. The net expenditure was Rs. 8·79 lakhs and represented 0·50 per cent of the total working capital of all societies as compared with 0·52 per cent in the previous year.

Societies

102. There were at the close of the year 13,330 societies as against 13,453 in the preceding year.

Rectification and consolidation

The policy of reconstruction and consolidation of existing societies was continued. At the same time, the worst societies were weeded out. Three hundred and thirty-four societies were cancelled during the year as attempts to revive them proved futile. Four hundred and sixty-nine societies were brought under the operation of by-law 62 of the model by-laws for village credit societies. The committees of 17 societies were superseded under section 43 of the Act. A large number of societies was liquidated in the districts of Chingleput, Tinnevelly, South Arcot and Malabar. Under the scheme of subvention to Central Banks for carrying on consolidation and rectification work, the Madras Provincial Bank sanctioned Rs. 13,470 to 19 Central Banks. The Central Banks in their turn spent Rs. 1,37,760 from their funds.

Working capital

The statement given below shows the resources of the various classes of societies on 30th June 1936 :—

Serial number.	Type of societies.	Total working capital.	Percentage of total working capital derived from					
			Share capital.	Deposits.	Loans from other societies.	Government.	Reserve fund.	Other funds.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		RS. (IN LAKHS.)						
1	Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank...	195·65	3·37	48·48	37·52	...	7·78	2·85
2	Central Land Mortgage Bank	89·09	4·03	93·95	0·61	...	1·13	0·28
3	District Central Banks.	501·43	10·68	51·14	26·45	...	6·26	5·47
4	Agricultural societies.	584·50	11·59	6·46	65·15	1·01	12·87	2·92
5	Non-agricultural societies	393·13	24·91	52·01	7·13	3·84	9·61	2·50

The working capital of all societies rose from Rs. 1,671·84 lakhs to Rs. 1,763·80 lakhs. The total working capital in the movement, exclusive of the investments of one society in another, amounted to Rs. 1,088·14 lakhs.

Repayments

The following figures show the demand, collection and balance in Central Banks, Agricultural societies and non-agricultural societies during the year :—

	Amount due by		
	Societies to Central Banks.	Members to agricultural societies.	Members to non-agricultural societies.
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Amount overdue on 30th June 1935.	158·94	225·01	62·74
Demand for 1935-36	94·39	95·58	229·11
Total demand ...	253·33	320·59	291·85
Extension	4·90	2·66	1·79
Collection	101·83	108·42	222·24
Total of extension and collection ...	106·73	111·08	224·03
Balance ...	146·60	209·51	67·82
Percentage of balance to demand under principal.	57·87	65·35	23·24
Percentage of balance to demand under principal on 30th June 1935.	61·62	68·12	22·72

Banks

Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank

103. The working of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank continued to be satisfactory. During the year there was a marked rise in deposits from all sources. The Bank earned a net divisible profit of Rs. 2·02 lakhs as against Rs. 2·04 lakhs in the preceding year. The total loans issued amounted to Rs. 11·96 lakhs as compared with Rs. 7·52 lakhs disbursed in 1934–35. The Bank made a lump sum grant of Rs. 8,500 to the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union for co-operative propaganda, education and rural reconstruction work. It also gave a subsidy of Rs. 8,700 for the development of loan and sale societies.

Central Banks

The number of Central Banks continued to be 32. The number of individual members in these banks fell from 4,243 to 4,216 (consequent on the advice to authorities of Central Banks against further splitting up of shares) and that of society members fell from 11,889 to 11,724. The following comparative statement shows some of the important financial particulars relating to the operations of Central Banks :—

	1933-34. RS. (IN LAKHS.)	1934-35. RS. (IN LAKHS.)	1935-36. RS. (IN LAKHS.)
1. Paid-up share capital	55·05	54·53	53·55
2. Deposits and other borrowings including overdrafts	451·00	402·10	389·08
3. Working capital	553·21	511·13	501·43
4. Net divisible profits	4·43	4·21	5·43
5. Reserve fund after audit of 1935-36	30·10	31·33	32·74

The fall in the paid-up share capital is due chiefly to the liquidation of several societies. The fall in deposits and other borrowings and consequently in the working capital of these banks is due to the non-acceptance of fresh deposits from local boards and municipalities except under certain conditions. All the Central Banks, except the Madras Christian Central Bank, worked at a profit, as in last year. The policy of making adequate provision for bad and doubtful debts was continued. The banks borrowed Rs. 11·95 lakhs against Rs. 7·52 lakhs in the previous year. The amount borrowed and outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 7·83 lakhs. All the banks except the Aska Central Bank kept up their

obligations to the Provincial Bank. A sum of Rs. 12·73 lakhs was advanced as loans to individuals and Rs. 13·29 lakhs were recovered ; Rs. 6·92 lakhs were outstanding at the end of the year. Rs. 109·97 lakhs were advanced as loans to societies and Rs. 102·21 lakhs were recovered. At the end of the year, a sum of Rs. 303·44 lakhs was outstanding against them. A sum of Rs. 29·39 lakhs was outstanding against all societies which were under liquidation on the last day of the year.

Central Land Mortgage Bank

The Central Land Mortgage Bank completed one more year of sustained and steady progress. The following comparative statement shows the growth of the bank :—

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
1. Number of members—			
Individuals	190	190	198
Primary land mortgage banks.	63	71	79
	RS.	RS.	RS.
2. Share capital	1,94,300	2,38,400	3,58,900
3. Loans outstanding against primary land mortgage banks ...	33,82,135	51,04,426	78,66,231
4. Investments in Government promissory notes, etc	3,11,806	4,58,516	6,35,045
5. Net profits	41,111	69,327	46,765
6. Reserve fund after audit ...	23,953	61,660	1,12,376

During the year, there were no overdrafts or overdues from members. The drop in the profits is due to the retrenchment of Rs. 10,000 for the creation of a bad debts reserve and to the payment of the cost of the Government staff employed for the bank's benefit. The conversion of high-interest-bearing debentures begun in 1933–34 was completed during the year. The Bank has decided that the interest on all loans, including past loans to primary banks, shall be only one per cent above the rate of interest paid by it on its debentures and that the primary banks shall not charge interest on loans to their members at more than one per cent over the rate at which they themselves borrow.

Primary Land Mortgage Banks

There were 80 Primary Land Mortgage Banks at the end of the year with a membership of 22,502 and a working capital of Rs. 91,18,668, the corresponding figures at the end of the previous year being 16,086 members and Rs. 63,28,472

respectively. Forty-seven banks worked at a profit of Rs. 49,848 while 33 banks incurred a loss of Rs. 11,017. During the year under report, the Land Mortgage Banks Manual was revised and brought up to date. To supplement the work of the Land Mortgage Banks in relieving agricultural indebtedness, Government have amended the Agriculturists' Loans Act and are now granting small loans not exceeding Rs. 2,000 to the ryots.

Agricultural societies

104. At the end of the year, there were 11,515 societies composed of 10,989 ordinary credit societies, 93 purchase, and purchase and sale societies and 433 other types of societies including 80 Primary Land Mortgage Banks. The membership of these societies rose from 584,201 to 585,401. The system of issuing short-term loans to members for payment of kist, to enable them to hold up their produce for a favourable market, was tried in the year in seven districts.

Credit societies

The number of agricultural credit societies fell from 11,143 with 532,346 members at the beginning of the year to 10,989 with 526,062 members at the end of the year. The working capital of these societies has fallen from Rs. 464·78 lakhs in 1933–34 to Rs. 457·67 lakhs in 1934–35 and to Rs. 453·95 lakhs in the year under report due to the policy of weeding out bad societies. The total divisible profits earned by some of the agricultural credit societies fell from Rs. 9·30 lakhs to Rs. 7·23 lakhs. The total loss not yet recouped by some societies on the last day of the year was Rs. 21·01 lakhs.

The percentages of balance to demand under the different heads were as follows :—

	1934-35.	1935-36.
Under principal	69·65	68·30
Under arrear interest	72·50	71·62
Under current interest ...	63·65	54·95

Societies for purchase, purchase and sale

At the close of the year there were 93 societies. The purchases made by these societies amounted to Rs. 5·39 lakhs and the sales to Rs. 21 lakhs. Some of these societies earned a net profit of Rs. 23,386 and others incurred a total loss of Rs. 15,412 in the year. A Provincial Marketing

Society which has been started (from 12th August 1936) since the close of the year aims at co-ordinating the activities of the various loan and sale societies in the Presidency and also of the co-operative stores by putting them in touch with the several centres of production and marketing. The Madras Milk-supply Union continued to make steady progress.

Societies for production and sale

The 13 societies which existed last year continued to function. Of these 11 are milk-supply societies (one of them is classed as non-agricultural).

Other forms of societies

Of the 340 societies of other kinds, 279 were "Tenants and field labourers societies," and 12 were "Kudimaramat and irrigation societies."

Non-agricultural societies

105. At the end of the year, there were 1,480 societies with 302,287 members as against 1,446 societies with 291,700 members at the end of the previous year. They had a working capital of Rs. 393·13 lakhs and issued loans amounting to Rs. 259·23 lakhs. Most of these societies kept up their obligations. The position in regard to collections under principal and interest is practically the same as in the previous year. The net divisible profit of some of these societies was Rs. 10·92 lakhs, while the loss sustained by the remaining societies was Rs. 2·94 lakhs.

Credit societies

During the year, there were 1,063 credit societies with 264,858 members, as against 1,067 societies with 257,428 members in the previous year. Two hundred and fifteen of these were formed by Government servants while 126 were by Municipal, Local Board and Railway employees. They advanced loans amounting to Rs. 248·52 lakhs. There was some improvement in repayments over those in the previous year in respect of principal; but the interest arrears however increased.

Stores societies

There were 60 societies with a working capital of Rs. 10·18 lakhs. They purchased goods worth Rs. 19·39 lakhs and sold goods for Rs. 20·97 lakhs. The profit earned by some of these societies amounted to Rs. 49,305 while the loss incurred by the remaining societies amounted to Rs. 39,118.

Students' societies

There were 86 students' stores at the end of the year with 3,925 members and 8,446 associate members. Some of the societies earned a net profit of Rs. 6,970 as against Rs. 7,461 in the previous year, while the loss incurred by the rest amounted to Rs. 772 as against Rs. 685 last year. The stationery societies for students are becoming more and more popular.

Weavers' societies

There were 50 societies exclusively for weavers. Of these 20 societies were dormant. The rest purchased raw material worth Rs. 49,375 and members' finished products to the value of Rs. 63,975. Finished products were sold to the public and to the members to an extent of Rs. 76,199. The working capital of all these societies was Rs. 1·44 lakhs, while the profits earned by some of these societies amounted to Rs. 2,290, and the loss sustained by the rest was Rs. 9,943. The number of credit societies in which weavers contributed more than 60 per cent of membership fell from 86 to 81 at the end of the year. They had a paid-up share capital of Rs. 41,809 and a working capital of Rs. 2,75,718. The profit made by some of these societies amounted to Rs. 4,996 and the loss sustained by the others amounted to Rs. 13,052 in the year. The Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society started work in August 1935. The Society got a subsidy of Rs. 59,500 for the year and earned a net profit of Rs. 596.

Industrial and credit societies

There were four societies as in last year. Of the two in Kistna district, the Chellapalli Society did no work in the year while the Vuyyur Society extended its godowns, installed additional machinery, worked satisfactorily and earned a net profit of Rs. 39,311 after defraying the cost of management to the extent of Rs. 58,037. The two societies at Etikoppaka and Thummapala in Vizagapatam district also functioned during the year. Ten societies for the benefit of sugarcane growers were started. The Madras Sugar Marketing Society was formed to co-ordinate the interests of its affiliated societies.

The two societies in this class are the South India Co-operative Insurance Society and the Postal and R.M.S. Co-operative Benefit Fund, Madras. In the former there were 3,394 members at the end of the year of whom, 35 were co-operative societies and the rest individuals. The latter society had 2,585 members on its rolls on 30th June 1936 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 32,060.

Co-operative life insurance societies

Of the 190 societies in this class, 118 were building societies with 4,040 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 8·75 lakhs, as against 3,998 members and Rs. 7·79 lakhs in the previous year. They completed in the year 1,809 houses worth about Rs. 58·17 lakhs as against 1,449 houses worth Rs. 43·31 lakhs in the previous year.

Other non-agricultural societies

106. On the 30th June 1936, there were 2,713 societies formed specially for the Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras, Fishermen, Kallars and other backward classes as against 2,777 on the last day of the previous year. The Madras Christian Co-operative Central Bank continued to finance the majority of these societies. The overdues to the Central Bank on 30th June 1936 amounted to Rs. 3·50 lakhs under principal and Rs. 28,983 under interest as against Rs. 3·11 lakhs and Rs. 26,189 respectively in the previous year. The following are some details regarding these societies:—

Societies for the depressed and backward classes, fishermen and hill-tribes

Particulars.	Societies under the Co-operative Department.	Kallars' societies under the Special Police Officers.	Societies under the Fisheries Department.
Number of societies	2,415	250	48
Number of members	107,363	16,401	2,135
	RS.	RS.	Rs.
Working capital	27,77,971	3,19,697	83,044
Divisible profits (of some societies)	54,657	24,012	3,607
Loss	1,62,940	4,014	4,038

107. For purposes of supervision, primary societies were grouped under different agencies as follows:—

Supervision

* (1) Affiliated to Local Supervision Unions* ...	8,267
(2) Affiliated to District Federations directly ...	274
(3) Affiliated to Central Banks for supervision ...	1,300
(4) Under the Fisheries Department	48
(5) Under the Special Police Officers for Kallars.	250

* There were 281 unions and 452 supervisors at the end of the year. The expenditure incurred by all the unions was Rs. 3·93 lakhs, while their income from supervision fund and grants from central banks amounted to Rs. 1·40 lakhs and Rs. 1·74 lakhs respectively.

Training and education in co-operation

108. Classes for training the panchayatdars of village societies and supervisors in the principles and practice of co-operation were held by the Central Banks at Chingleput, Gōdāvari East, and Vizagapatam in 29 centres and 112 members of 28 societies attended them. Since the close of the year the Government have sanctioned the utilization of the Government of India grant of Rs. 2,95,000 to this province for the purpose of co-operative training and education of the staff and members of co-operative societies for a period of five years.

The Central Co-operative Institute, Madras, started its second session in July 1935 with 54 students. But only 49 students completed the course. Of the 49 students that went up for the Government Technical Examination, 38 passed. As the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union declined to run the peripatetic class, the Hood Co-operative Institute, Tanjore, ran the class. Forty students were admitted and 38 students completed the course.

Federations

109. There were only two federations at Vellore and Conjeeveram on the last day of the year. The Vellore District Council of Supervision has voluntarily suspended its activities and handed over its functions to the Vellore Central Bank temporarily. The other at Conjeeveram is under the management of a small committee of five members.

The Provincial Co-operative Union

110. The Madras Provincial Co-operative Union continued its useful activities. The number of members on its rolls fell from 437 at the beginning of the year to 416 at the end of the year, mainly due to the liquidation of some local supervising unions. It continued the publication in English of the Madras Journal of Co-operation, and gave a subsidy of Rs. 500 each to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Federation for the publication of the Tamil journal *Kooturavu* and to the Nellore District Co-operative Central Bank, for the publication of the Telugu journal *Andhra Sahakara Patrika*. With the aid of grant of Rs. 3,500 given by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank, the Union conducted rural reconstruction work in six

centres. It also conducted the Training Institute at Rajahmundry for nine months.

Litigation

111. The number of arbitration references pending disposal at the beginning of the year was 8,223 and the number filed during the year was 26,946. In 25,439 references, decrees were passed and in 2,340 other references, claims were satisfied before decree. Six hundred and seventy-five civil suits were pending at the beginning of the year and 792 were filed during the year. In 606, decrees were passed and in 77, claims were satisfied before decree. Thirty-two criminal prosecutions were launched.

Audit

112. In all societies except one in Anantapur district (whose account books were in Court) audit was completed before the end of the year and audit certificates for 1934–35 issued.

LOCAL BOARDS ADMINISTRATION

[*Statistical Abstract for British India—District and Local Boards*]

General District boards

113. The number of district boards in the Presidency rose from 26 to 30 consequent on the division of Guntūr into Guntūr and Ongole District Boards, Vizagapatam into Vizagapatam and Bobbili District Boards, Ganjām into Ganjām and Chicacole District Boards and North Arcot into Vellore and Tiruvannamalai District Boards. All of them had elected non-official presidents. The total sanctioned number of seats on the district boards was 1,420 of which 1,385 were occupied at the end of the year. The district boards held 371 meetings during the year, of which one was adjourned for want of quorum and 17 were adjourned for want of time or other reasons. As far as information is available, 346 out of 491 elections held during the year were contested and 61·5 per cent of the electorate voted.

Panchayat boards

There were 446 major panchayat boards and 5,309 minor panchayat boards at the end of the year.

Taxes

114. Under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1930, land cess continued to be levied at the rate of one anna six pies in the rupee on the annual rental value of all occupied lands. Two-thirds of the entire land-cess collected were credited to the district boards and the remaining one-third to the panchayat boards. In the areas where there were no panchayats, the district boards were credited with the amounts which would have been due to the panchayats, if they had been formed. Profession-tax was collected by ten district boards.

Finance—Receipts

115. The aggregate balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 85·97 lakhs. The total receipts (ordinary and capital) amounted to Rs. 467·69 lakhs. Grants amounting to Rs. 132·95 lakhs were given by Government. Of this sum, Rs. 1·40 lakhs were in aid of general resources, Rs. 26·05 lakhs for the upkeep and construction of trunk roads, Rs. 18·60 lakhs for the upkeep and construction of second-class roads, Rs. 79·63 lakhs for education and Rs. 1·63 lakhs for the maintenance and construction of hospitals and dispensaries. Special Government grants amounting to Rs. 3·91 lakhs were also given for the improvement of village communications and of the water-supply in rural areas.

Expenditure

116. The total expenditure (ordinary and capital) amounted to Rs. 471·30 lakhs. The aggregate closing balance was Rs. 82·37 lakhs.

Communications

The total amount spent on communications was Rs. 150·77 lakhs, of which Rs. 49·33 lakhs were met from provincial grants. About 315 miles of new roads were constructed during the year. The total length of roads maintained by the local boards at the close of the year was 52,723 miles of which 3,088 miles were trunk roads.

Education

The local boards maintained 212 secondary schools and 17,312 elementary schools, of which a total of 2,827 were for girls. The number of pupils in the elementary schools was 1,025,373. Besides these, there were 17,998 pupils in the elementary

sections of secondary schools and 37,610 pupils in the secondary sections. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 142·07 lakhs to which the Government contributed Rs. 79·53 lakhs, while the income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 42·65 lakhs.

Sixty-eight hospitals and 4,067 dispensaries (including 211 of the Indian system) were maintained by the local boards. These institutions afforded relief to 18,170 in-patients and 11,052,562 out-patients. The total cost of maintaining these institutions was Rs. 19·65 lakhs. Medical relief

117. The 609 vaccinators employed by the local boards performed 1,610,257 successful vaccinations during the year. The total expenditure on preventive medicine including water-supply and sanitation was Rs. 13·47 lakhs. Vaccination

118. Railways owned by district boards were at work in four district boards as shown below: Railways

The gross earnings of the Podanur-Pollachi Railway (25 miles) in Coimbatore district amounted to Rs. 2·01 lakhs and the working expenses to Rs. 1·36 lakhs, the result being a return of 4·26 per cent on the capital outlay as compared with 4·9 per cent in the previous year. Coimbatore

The gross earnings of the Tenali-Repalle Railway in the Guntūr district (21 miles) amounted to Rs. 1·99 lakhs and the working expenses to Rs. 1·21 lakhs, there being a net return of 4·86 per cent on the capital outlay as against 4·7 per cent in 1934-35. Guntūr

The gross earnings of the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway in the Kistna and West Gōdāvari districts (52 miles) were Rs. 6·56 lakhs and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 2·36 lakhs. The net earnings represented a return of 17·3 per cent on the capital outlay. Forty-six per cent of the net earnings went to the West Gōdāvari District Board and the balance to the Kistna District Board. Kistna and West Gōdāvari

The gross earnings and working expenses of the Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur Railway (38 miles) amounted to Rs. 3·10 lakhs and Rs. 2·13 lakhs Tinnevelly

respectively, there being a return of 5·3 per cent on the capital outlay, the same as in the previous year.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MUFASSAL

[*Statistical Abstract for British India—Municipalities*]

General

119. There was an increase in the total number of municipalities in the mufassal from 81 to 82. The Udipi Municipality was constituted during the year under report and a special officer was placed in charge of it. The administration of the Nandyal and Trichinopoly Municipal Councils which had been superseded in 1934 continued to be under the charge of special officers. The Municipal Council of Chirala was superseded in December 1935 and placed under a special officer. The total sanctioned number of seats on the remaining 78 councils was 1,795 of which 1,765 were occupied at the end of the year. All the councillors, among whom there were 19 Europeans, were elected. During the year 142 elections were held, of which 96 were contested. As far as statistics are available 71·3 per cent of the electorate voted in contested elections. The councils held 2,525 meetings as compared with 2,545 meetings in the previous year. One hundred and sixty-nine meetings were adjourned for want of a quorum and 133 for other reasons. The average attendance of members at meetings was highest in Coonoor (85·1 per cent) and lowest in Chittoor (47 per cent).

Finance

120. The aggregate opening balance for the year amounted to Rs. 51·39 lakhs as against Rs. 43·1 lakhs in 1934-35. Receipts (ordinary and capital) fell from Rs. 215·2 lakhs to Rs. 208·4 lakhs. Of the receipts Rs. 82·52 lakhs were derived from taxes. The average incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-7-4. Grants given by Government for the maintenance of services amounted to Rs. 14·37 lakhs as against Rs. 15·41 lakhs in the previous year. Of this,

Rs. 12·3 lakhs were paid for education, Rs. 2·04 lakhs for roads, and Rs. 0·14 lakh for medical relief. In addition, grants amounting to Rs. 3·23 lakhs were paid by Government towards the cost of capital works, Rs. 1·73 lakhs being for works connected with water-supply and drainage. Loans to the extent of Rs. 7·02 lakhs were advanced by Government during the year, Rs. 4·48 lakhs for electric lighting, Rs. 1·66 lakhs for communications, Rs. 0·15 lakh for water-supply, Rs. 0·10 lakh for construction of school buildings, and Rs. 0·63 lakh for the construction of markets and advances of Rs. 1·44 lakhs to cover deficits in the accounts of some councils.

Expenditure

The total expenditure (ordinary and capital) was Rs. 205·27 lakhs as compared with Rs. 207·1 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure on communications amounted to Rs. 25·69 lakhs of which Rs. 12·39 lakhs were spent on the maintenance of roads and Rs. 9·35 lakhs on lighting.

Closing balance and debt

The total closing balance of the year (both ordinary and capital) amounted to Rs. 54·48 lakhs as against Rs. 51·2 lakhs at the close of the previous year. The balance of provincial loans outstanding against municipal councils at the end of the year fell from Rs. 124·04 lakhs to Rs. 122·80 lakhs.

Medical relief

121. The number of medical institutions maintained by the municipal councils was 116 as compared with 127 in the previous year. These institutions afforded relief to 5,283 in-patients and 2,607,082 out-patients. The total expenditure on medical relief amounted to Rs. 4·18 lakhs and on sanitation to Rs. 25·38 lakhs.

Education

122. There were 1,357 elementary schools under the management of municipal councils as against 1,368 in 1934-35. The Salem Municipal Council continued to maintain a second-grade college. Including the high school attached to this college the number of secondary schools under the management of municipal councils was 54. The total expenditure on elementary education amounted to Rs. 21·21 lakhs, of which Rs. 9·92 lakhs were met by Government grants and Rs. 8·1/

lakhs from the general municipal funds. The total expenditure on education other than elementary was Rs. 11·65 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 2·0 lakhs was covered by subsidies from Government.

Water-supply and drainage

123. No new water-supply or drainage schemes were completed during the year under review. But a large number of schemes are now under execution. The Government have recently sanctioned the extension of period for the repayment of loans to thirty years. They have also sanctioned the proposal to entrust the execution of these schemes to Engineering Firms on contract. It is to be hoped that under the new policy the execution of the schemes will be expedited.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—CITY OF MADRAS

[*Administration Report of the Corporation of Madras for 1935-36; Statistical Abstract for British India—Municipalities*]

Finance

124. The total receipts for the year, including the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 199·81 lakhs against Rs. 194·94 lakhs last year. The revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 66·97 lakhs against Rs. 60·56 lakhs in 1934-35. The incidence of taxation per head of population under all taxes was Rs. 7-4-2 as against Rs. 7 in the previous year.

The debt at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 171·55 lakhs and the Sinking Fund relating to the various loans, exclusive of Government loans, repayable in instalments was Rs. 61,48,034-4-5 of which Rs. 60,76,700 were in Government securities and Madras municipal debentures and Rs. 71,334-4-5 in cash. Payments amounting to Rs. 7,23,450 were also made during the year towards the repayment of, and interest on, the Government loans of Rs. 86 lakhs. The expenditure under all accounts amounted to Rs. 103·37 lakhs against Rs. 100·61 lakhs in the previous year.

125. A sum of Rs. 1,28,990 was spent during the year (as against Rs. 8,380 last year) on general improvements to the communications of the City, including Rs. 1,22,333 expended in respect of the special road making by Messrs. McKenzies. The lengths of roads in the City (excluding Thyagarayanagar) that were metalled for the first time, and that were re-formed were $1\frac{7}{8}$ miles and $59\frac{1}{4}$ miles respectively. One and a half miles of metalled roads were newly formed and $1\frac{7}{8}$ miles of roads were re-formed in Thyagarayanagar. Nine miles of roads were tarred for the first time, while re-tarring was done to a length of 2 miles. The total length of tarred roads in the City at the end of the year was $130\frac{5}{8}$ miles.

Works
Communications

The amount spent on the construction of new buildings was Rs. 1·05 lakhs and that on repairs was Rs. 27,090. The main works carried out during the year, were the construction of public flush-out latrines, construction of additional shed for accommodation of two classes in the Nungambakkam Secondary School, construction of a reading room at Vepery High Road junction of Ekambara Kumaraguru Street and construction of single room tenements in the Harbour area and Bogipalaiyam and additional tenements in Bogipalaiyam.

Buildings

On the Mambalam Town-planning Scheme a sum of Rs. 80,197 was spent during the year. The sale of building sites during the year was on the increase, the amount realized being Rs. 2,44,344 for about 1,069 grounds and 1,232 square feet of land (against Rs. 1,16,764 for 386 grounds last year).

The expenditure incurred on new works during the year came to Rs. 1,30,662 and that on maintenance to about Rs. 4·74 lakhs. The quantity of water supplied by the Public Works Department from the Red Hills lake during the year was 1,440,181,404 cubic feet as against 1,281,782,394 cubic feet last year. The quantity of water pumped into the City during the year was 8,109·45 million gallons which is equivalent to nearly 31·44 gallons per head per day for an

Water-supply

estimated population of 706,471. Water Works Overseers inspected 59,754 houses and rectified 1,926 leaks and defects. 1,413 new house-service connections were laid by licensed plumbers and 2,574 were repaired, cleaned, renewed or extended through licensed plumbers. Of the house-service connections laid anew during the year, 43 were metered (first class) and the rest unmetered (second class). The total number of these connections on 31st March 1936 was 49,898 and the number of meters on these connections was 2,552. Sixty-two meters were fixed and 53 were removed. Forty-two public fountains and one cattle trough were erected, while five public fountains, one bathing fountain and one cattle trough were removed.

Drainage

A sum of Rs. 6·40 lakhs was spent on new drainage works besides Rs. 3·23 lakhs on maintenance. The total length of sewers laid during the year was 10·9 miles as against 8·41 miles of the previous year, and the number of house connections given was 1,907 as against 986 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 1·50 lakhs was spent for the construction of storm-water drainage works.

The final report of Dr. Fowler on Madras Sewage and Refuse Disposal is under the consideration of the Standing Committee.

The compulsory introduction of flush-out latrines in private houses has been further extended and is in progress in 19 divisions, 7 of which were brought under the purview of the scheme during the year.

The total number of latrines constructed up to 31st March 1936 was 10,201.

Education

126. A sum of Rs. 2·68 lakhs was realized by the levy of education-tax and Rs. 29,700 was received as grant under proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Education Act. A sum of Rs. 2·87 lakhs was received from Government as contribution equivalent to the amount of education-tax collected during the previous year. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 0·27 lakh was refunded to Government, being excess contribution in previous years. To balance the budget, the amount of contribution

from the Revenue Accounts of the Corporation Funds was increased from Rs. 2·90 lakhs to Rs. 3·20 lakhs. These and a few minor items together with the opening balance of Rs. 51,889 stood on the credit side of the budget which was Rs. 9·31 lakhs.

The expenditure on elementary education during the year amounted to Rs. 8·85 lakhs as against Rs. 8·82 lakhs in the previous year.

The total number of Corporation schools at the end of the year remained the same as in the previous year, i.e., 134. The number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1936 was 34,719 (21,107 boys and 13,612 girls) against 34,163 (20,914 boys and 13,249 girls) in the previous year.

There were 134 head teachers and 972 assistants for secular instruction, 31 assistants for religious instruction in Muslim schools, 15 music mistresses and 45 instructors for teaching crafts and 1 drawing and 1 drill master for Muslim boys' schools.

Midday meals were supplied to 4,500 poor children. Eleven playgrounds in all were maintained by the Corporation. Ten free reading rooms were maintained by the Corporation for the use of the public. There was good progress in the Scout and Girl Guide movements. A new radio was set up in the reading room in Lawder's Gate Road. His Majesty the late King-Emperor's Silver Jubilee Day was celebrated on 6th May 1935 in 83 Corporation school centres. The Annual Education Camp for the Corporation school teachers was held at Ennur in February 1936. Branches of the Junior Red Cross Society were started in three Corporation schools. The total net receipts from the High School at Nungambakkam during the year amounted to Rs. 14,567-6-0 and the total expenditure on it to Rs. 19,436-2-2.

127. The expenditure on medical relief was Rs. 2·05 lakhs and that on preventive medicine and public amenities Rs. 13·90 lakhs and Rs. 1·23 lakhs respectively. The amount spent on sanitation and conservancy was Rs. 10·57 lakhs. The cost of maintaining hospitals, dispensaries and

Public health

child welfare centres amounted to Rs. 3·72 lakhs as against Rs. 3·97 lakhs in the previous year. The total number of patients treated in these institutions was 2,143,240. The expenditure on vaccination and registration of births and deaths was Rs. 57,275 as against Rs. 56,180 of the previous year. The number of vaccinations performed was 61,919. The number of births registered was 31,031 of which 15,814 were males. The number of deaths registered during the year was 24,955, the death rate being 38·6 per mille of population. The infantile mortality rate for the City was 223·9 per 1,000 births.

During the year 18,975 boys and 11,730 girls were examined by the medical inspectors and medical inspectresses. 9,689 boys (51·06 per cent) and 4,945 girls (42·16 per cent) were found to be defective and required treatment. The incidence of sickness among the school children was less as compared with last year. The total number cured for all ailments was 4,387 and the number improved 3,093.

5,130 cases were registered in the two skin clinics including 546 leprosy cases and improvements were noticed in 306 cases of leprosy.

The health education of masses continued to be carried on by means of press communique, posters, handbills, booklets, health talks, magic lantern demonstrations, cinema shows and health exhibitions. 2,054 open air lectures, 2,346 talks, 1,162 demonstrations with the aid of magic lanterns, 56 cinema shows and 3 divisional health exhibitions were conducted during the year.

Fire Engine

128. The cost of maintaining the fire engine was Rs. 23,805 as compared with Rs. 24,518 in the previous year. The number of calls wherein the fire engine worked was 33 as against 27 in the previous year.

Electricity

129. The total number of electric lights on 31st March 1936 in the City of Madras including Mambalam area was 11,768. The total length of mains laid by the Corporation for the street lighting purposes was 306·96 miles. The street

electric lighting scheme for the eastern section of Mambalam is in progress. A street lighting scheme for the western section was approved by the Government. In connection with the street electric lighting scheme for municipalizing the distributory system throughout the City at an estimated cost of Rs. 12·75 lakhs, progress was made in the acquisition of sites for sub-stations. During the year, 5·47 miles of high tension cables were laid and 11 high tension joints were completed. Two hundred and sixty-one ornamental lights were newly installed in front of places of public worship during the year raising the total number installed to 623. Eleven electric clocks (two faced) were installed during the year at important places. On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V, several places were illuminated with electric lights.

Radio

130. In addition to transmitting musical programmes in the evenings, the Corporation broadcasts for the benefit of school children, special lessons in music and also interesting stories on school days from 4 to 4-30 p.m.

Radio loud-speaking equipments were in operation in the evenings in 6 public places and small radio sets of in-door type in 13 Corporation schools in the City, Infectious Diseases Hospital, etc. Latterly, gramophone music was broadcast on Sundays in the mornings, especially for the residents in the mufassal.

The total period of transmission was 840 hours and 54 minutes.

MILITARY—AUXILIARY AND TERRITORIAL FORCES-

Auxiliary Force

131. The total strength, including all ranks, on 31st March 1936 was 5,060. All units were inspected in camp and were reported satisfactory. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles gave an excellent performance at the

Annual A.R.A. Shooting competitions, being adjudged winners in four events and placed third in another event.

Indian Territorial Force

The strength of the Indian Territorial Force units on 31st March 1936 was 2,991. Recruitment was highly satisfactory, being exceptionally good in the University Training Corps. All units secured good reports as regards discipline and weapon training. It was not considered expedient to resume training of the Madras Urban Infantry.

MARINE

[*Reports of the Madras Port Trust Fund, the Madras Pilotage Fund, the Madras Port Fund, the Vizagapatam Port, the Tuticorin Port Trust Fund, the Tuticorin Port Fund and the Madras Port Department for the year 1935-36*]

Port of Madras
General

132. There was no improvement in the volume of trade passing through the port during the year under review. There was a fall in the exports of groundnuts and rice. There were no serious storms during the year. Considerable accretion of sand took place to the south of the sand screen.

Finance

The Board's actual revenue receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 31,46,183, a decrease of Rs. 2,47,783 as compared with those of the previous year. This decrease is partly due to the abolition of quay dues with effect from 1st April 1935. The gross expenditure of the year was Rs. 32,05,921 as compared with Rs. 30,31,734 in the previous year. Excluding from the gross expenditure the interest on loans which amounted in the year to Rs. 7,53,726, contribution to Reserve Funds, Rs. 5,22,029, repayment of debt, Rs. 1,30,780, Sinking Fund, Rs. 77,596, surplus amount retransferred to Provident Fund, Rs. 1,13,172, and omitting from the receipts a sum of Rs. 1,50,000, contributed from the Madras Port Fund, the actual working expenses came to 53·69 per cent of the income as against 51·26 per cent in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 77,596 was contributed during the year towards the Sinking Fund for the repayment of the sterling loan of £330,000 raised in the London

market in 1923. The total amount of securities that stood to the credit of the Sinking Fund at the end of the year was £99,122-17-9. The outstanding amount of loans due to the Secretary of State for India in Council was Rs. 1,10,76,973 at the close of the year under review.

Traffic

The number of vessels that entered the harbour during 1935-36 was 697 against 784 in the previous year and the total net registered tonnage decreased from 2,609,138 to 2,441,739. The largest vessel that entered the port during 1935-36 was the tourist steamer "Viceroy of India" with a gross tonnage of 19,627.

Trade

The value of the total trade of the Port of Madras on private account as furnished by the Collector of Customs, representing 39 per cent of the aggregate trade of the Presidency (same percentage as in the previous year), amounted to Rs. 2,902·17 lakhs or a decrease of Rs. 22·83 lakhs as compared with the previous year. Imports accounted for Rs. 1,691·64 lakhs and exports for Rs. 1,210·53 lakhs as against Rs. 1,784·65 lakhs and Rs. 1,140·35 lakhs respectively in the previous year. Foreign traffic (imports and exports combined), exclusive of Government transactions, increased from Rs. 2,074·36 lakhs to Rs. 2,082·10 lakhs and coasting cargo declined from Rs. 850·64 lakhs to Rs. 820·07 lakhs. The figures of the total traffic as well as of some important individual commodities are given below with corresponding figures for 1934-35 :—

	Imports.			Exports.	
	1935-36. TONS.	1934-35. TONS.		1935-36. TONS.	1934-35. TONS.
Total (weight).	771,305	872,158	Total (weight).	248,255	286,718
Timber (teak).	19,072	18,968	Ores	11,357	12,492
Textiles--Raw cotton twist and yarn ...	9,145	6,042	Groundnuts ...	116,242	174,198
Other textiles ..	5,925	7,060	Tanned hides and skins ...	24,725	18,589
Cotton manufactures ...	7,313	7,599	Raw cotton ...	9,067	9,586
Sugar	4,650	10,510			
Rice	112,971	175,252			
Coal	96,313	147,834			

Works

A new ten-ton electric crane (estimate Rs. 90,000) was brought into use on the South Quay. Two screw pile jetties with concrete decking have been

built on the south side of the harbour east of the existing South Quay. The old South Quay is now known as South Quay I and the new jetties as South Quay II. In addition to the jetties a transit shed has been erected (estimate cost Rs. 5,00,000) for the accommodation of cargoes of ships berthed at South Quay II. A new Grab Hopper dredger has been ordered to replace the steam barge "Wenlock." The actual expenditure on routine maintenance and repairs up to 31st March 1936 was Rs. 5,84,556 against Rs. 6,61,509 in the previous year.

Port of Vizagapatam General and Finance

133. In the year under review, the local administration of the port was reorganized on an open port basis. The completion of the sanctioned stage of the original project estimate was nearly reached and the number of the engineering staff was reduced by 590. The original estimates of the Port and the Pilotage Funds were somewhat modified by the re-allocation of certain revenue and expenditure between the two funds. The actual receipts and expenditure in each of the funds were as follows :—

	Port Fund.	Pilotage Fund.
	RS.	RS.
Receipts	12,40,678	51,757
Expenditure (excluding interest)	14,85,159	57,239
Deficit	2,44,481	5,483

Traffic and trade

The tonnages of imports and exports during this year are shown below side by side with the figures of the two previous years :—

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Imports	12,300	34,691*	32,195
Exports	117,848	253,638	479,716
Total ...	130,148	288,329	511,911

The increase in the volume of trade is obvious. During the year, Vizagapatam Harbour handled 42·6 per cent of the total export of manganese ore from India and 9·4 per cent of the total export of linseed oil-cake from India. Three hundred and eight vessels with a net registeted tonnage of

* 10,000 tons out of this is estimated to have been due to a coastal freightwar.

972,812 entered the harbour this year, as against 276 vessels with a net registered tonnage of 847,009 in 1934–35.

Port of Tuticorin Finance

134. The revenue receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 5,08,068 against Rs. 4,90,935 for the previous year and the gross expenditure for the year was Rs. 8,66,830 (including payment of interest on loan and repayment of debt) as compared with Rs. 4,34,861 of the previous year. The loan outstanding was Rs. 15,53,980 at the beginning of the year and only Rs. 9,68,732 on 1st April 1936. The Tuticorin Port Fund opened with a balance of cash Rs. 88,912-2-0 and Government securities Rs. 5,26,300. The receipts amounted to Rs. 2,36,243-9-11 and charges Rs. 4,79,263-7-2. The fund resulted in a closing balance of cash Rs. 1,56,792-4-9 and Government securities, valued at Rs. 2,15,400. Of the expenditure, Rs. 4,25,000 was contribution sanctioned (by Government at the request of the Port Trust Board) to the Port Trust Fund towards repayment of loans. The port dues collected during the year amounted to Rs. 2,06,013-12-9 which is Rs. 2,616-6-0 less than in the previous year.

Traffic and trade

Five hundred and eighty-eight steamers of 1,709,112 tons and 743 sailing vessels of 45,375 tons entered the harbour; 587 steamers of 1,707,219 tons and 747 sailing vessels of 45,624 tons cleared. Forty-two thousand and two passengers arrived at and 55,468½ passengers sailed from this port, being an increase over the previous year's figures by 1,409 in arrival and 2,818 in departures. The total of imports and exports which passed through the port during the year amounted to 640,526 tons against 594,476 tons in the previous year. The principal imports were grains, coal, machinery, motor cars, raw silk and cotton. The total tonnage imported was 499,844, against 454,524 in the previous year. There has been a decrease of exports when compared with the previous year. The principal exports were grains, tea, rubber, raw cotton, cotton yarn fibre, onions, poonac, dry fish, salt, senna and sheep. The value of the total trade of the port amounted to Rs. 9,45,97,591 as

compared with the previous year's figure of Rs. 9,27,11,597, an increase of Rs. 18,85,994.

Works

Ordinary maintenance works were carried out during the year. A new transit shed was constructed at a cost of Rs. 20,458 for accommodating goods landed. The construction of a steel sheet pile wharf was in progress.

Minor Ports

General

135. The limits of the Port of Baruva were revised. The scheme of the grant of port clearance prior to vessels' arrival introduced early in 1935 was discontinued. The experimental scheme for the survey of craft at the minor ports in the Presidency, by the Engineer and Ship Surveyor was made permanent. Calicut continued first and Cocanada second in the matter of the total value of trade in the year. The total number of cargo and other licensed boats at the minor ports except Tuticorin and Cochin was 2,516 as against 2,801 in the previous year.

Traffic and trade

Fourteen thousand five hundred and forty-one vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 7,425,552 entered the several minor ports during the year as against 14,658 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 7,449,544 in the previous year. The total collections of port dues amounted to Rs. 5·43 lakhs as against Rs. 5·76 lakhs in the previous year. The total number of passengers that arrived at and sailed from outports except Vizagapatam and Tuticorin are as shown below :—

	1934-35.	1935-36.
Number of passengers who arrived	193,391	208,875
Number of passengers who sailed	283,991	201,454
Total ...	477,382	410,329

The increase in number in immigration and decrease in emigration as compared to 1934–35 were due to the slump in rubber trade in Malaya.

Works

Various items of work were carried out in the different ports in the year. The most important of them is the reconstruction of the north and centre wharf walls in Negapatam (Rs. 72,224 was spent). A new dredger "Erskine" was purchased for Cuddalore Port (Rs. 1,36,765 was paid in part-payment) and a motor launch for Calicut Port.

ARMS, EXPLOSIVES AND SULPHUR LICENCES (1935)

[*Report on the working of the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts and on the transactions in Sulphur*]

Arms Act

136. The number of licences in force in 1935 under the Indian Arms Act and the rules framed under it was 68,529 as against 68,878 in 1934. Of these, 52,442 were for the possession of arms and ammunition for purposes of protection, sport or display and 15,339 were for destruction of ravaging wild animals. The majority of the licensed weapons (viz., 34,746) were S.B.M.L. smooth-bore guns with percussion cap detonation. 18,326 S.B.B.L. and 7,243 D.B.B.L. smooth-bore guns, 1,487 S.B. rifles, 2,540 revolvers, 434 pistols and 1,692 swords were also covered by licences on 31st December 1935.

Explosives Act

137. During 1935, there were 262 licences (against 290 in 1934) granted or in force for import and transport of explosives under the Indian Explosives Act and rules framed under it. The number of "Dealers' and possession" licences in force on 31st December 1935 was 6,862 compared to 5,208 on 31st December 1934. Of these, 3,334 were licences to possess gunpowder required for blasting purposes under article 9 of Schedule II to the Rules under the Act; the number is a considerable increase over the corresponding figure of 1,490 in 1934.

Prosecutions

Seven hundred and sixty-three persons were tried in 754 cases under the Arms Act disposed of in 1935. Of these, 666 persons were convicted. Of the 59 accused in 35 cases disposed of in the year under the Indian Explosives Act, 42 were convicted

Sulphur licences

138. Two hundred and ninety-eight old sulphur licences were in force at the beginning of the year and 25 new ones were issued. Licences were issued in the year for 1,204 tons. The corresponding figure for last year was 1,040 tons.

CHAPTER IV

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

AGRICULTURE

[*Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1935–36; Statistical Abstract for British India—Agricultural Statistics*]

General

139. Steady progress was made during the year in all directions. The marketing section pursued the marketing survey of important commodities and reported regarding some of them. A special paddy seed distribution campaign was undertaken in the famine area of Tekkali, Ganjām district, in co-operation with the Revenue Department. Several agricultural associations and Village improvement associations were formed during the year. Two "better farming" societies were organized in the Chingleput district. The enforcement of the Cotton Control Act was extended for another three years from 12th July 1935. The Tiruppur Municipality was declared as a notified area from the 1st January 1936 under the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act of 1933 in respect of cotton. The Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act of 1919 continued to be in force during the year in respect of the diseases and insects affecting cotton, groundnut, and palmyrah palm and for the eradication of water-hyacinth. The upper subordinate cadre was increased by 29 posts during the year and 4 posts of upper subordinates were sanctioned temporarily for extension of work on animal nutrition at Coimbatore, financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. As a result of the appeal made by His Excellency the Viceroy for the improvement of cattle in the country, increased interest is being evinced all over the

Presidency in the subject and the department has various schemes of cattle improvement on hand such as increase of stud bulls and of superior milch breeds of cattle and the opening of new cattle farms.

Agricultural education

140. One hundred and sixteen applications were received for admission into the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, as against 91 in the previous year. Of the applicants 44 were admitted. In the Agricultural Middle Schools at Usilampatti there were 30 students during the year. An industrial school was started in July 1935 at Muthanandal with 27 boys; it imparts education in agriculture and subsidiary industries. Agriculture was introduced during the year as an optional subject in the S.S.L.C. curriculum in the Board High Schools at Kovilpatti, Tenkasi and Rajapalaiyam. The three Farm Labourers' Schools at Anakapalle, Palur and Coimbatore continued to function. Courses in Farm Management, Malt-making, Insect Pests and Diseases, Jaggery-making and Bee-keeping were conducted during the year at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

Research

141. In the field of botanical research, 765 botanical specimens were identified and 755 (mostly from Kew) added to the Herbarium. The survey of plantains of the Presidency continued in the Nilgiris, Bellary and Coimbatore districts. Experiments in preparing "figs" from bananas were done and the study of fodder grasses was continued. In connection with the soil survey of the Tungabhadra project, samples of soil obtained last year from profile pits were analysed for their physical characters and water relations. A soil survey was also made of the Willingdon reservoir with a view to find out the cause of the alkalinity which has developed in that area. Experiments were made on animal nutrition, mineral metabolism of dairy stock and bacteriology. Several agricultural waste products like groundnut hulls, etc., were experimented with for the manufacture of cheap activated carbon. With a grant from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, work on cholam malt was started during the year. Considerable

attention was paid to designing and improving local implements. An improved circular mhote was got ready for installation and demonstration. A turmeric polisher was constructed and put to test on ryots' lands in Coimbatore district. The cost of treatment by this polisher is reckoned as Rs. 1-5-3 for a quantity of 17 pothis as against Rs. 6 with the indigenous method.

Crops

Sorghum

142. At the Millets Station, about 1,460 units of sorghum were handled for economic and scientific studies. In Guntūr, over 500 units were studied.

Paddy

Experiments were conducted at Berhampur, Pattambi, Maruteru and Samalkota on the manurial values of phosphatic, nitrogenous, green-leaf and other forms of manure and many of these experiments gave conclusive results. The economics of ricegrowing was studied in the agricultural stations at Coimbatore, Maruteru and Pattambi. The net profit per acre, excluding land assessment and water-rates, was found to be Rs. 77 at Coimbatore and Maruteru and Rs. 88 at Pattambi.

Cotton

Trials were carried out on three strains of Cambodia cotton. Crossings made between Co. 2 and South African cotton yielded promising results. Much useful work was done in the Madras Herbaceum Scheme and the Madras Pempheres and Physiological Scheme which are financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Fodders

Elephant grass was found to yield very heavily at nearly 167,850 lb. green per acre. Under the Madras Fodder Cholam Scheme, experiments on spacing, manuring and growing fodder cholam mixed with pulses and other experiments like thick sowing, late sowing, etc., were continued.

Fruits

A fruit station was inaugurated at Anantarajupet near Kodur in Cuddapah district, aided by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Oil-seeds

A new station for oil-seeds was opened at Tindivanam in South Arcot district in June 1935 for carrying out research. Studies in hybridization, selfing and natural pollination of coconut were continued.

Sugarcane

Aided by the grant given by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, an agricultural station was opened at Gudiyattam in February 1935 and in it varietal studies of sugarcane in regard to germination, root development, growth habit of flowering and ratooning were begun. There were 97 varieties under trial at Anakapalle, 47 at Samalkota and 38 at Palur.

Agricultural pests and diseases

143. During the year, the paddy stem-borer, paddy army worm, pests of tomato and fruit, cotton boll worms, cotton stem weevil, moth borers of sugarcane and other insect pests were studied. A number of insecticides were tried. Investigations on bee pasturage, control of natural enemies of bees, swarm control, egg-laying capacity of the queen, etc., were continued. The yellowing of cholam has been found to be due to a virus disease which is transmitted by an insect vector. A disease of areca palm hitherto unrecorded in South India has been noticed in Murkanad in Malabar. Spraying experiments showed that coconut, groundnut and neem oil were effective as spreaders when used with Bordeaux mixture.

Livestock

144. The number of livestock at the Hosur Livestock Station at the end of the year was 634 as against 617 in the previous year. During the year 42 breeding bulls, 45 cows and 15 calves were disposed of for breeding purposes. One hundred and twenty-three sheep were maintained in Hosur and 955 fowls (poultry) in all the agricultural stations.

Demonstration

145. The activities of the demonstrators continued to be extended to a large number of central villages. During the year, there were 7,214 demonstration plots as against 3,170 during the previous year. These plots served their purpose and proved the economic advantages of the improvements suggested by the department. A scheme of intensive development of demonstration work in villages with 63 demonstration maistries was worked as an experimental measure in nine taluks of the Vizagapatam district. One

hundred and ninety-five exhibitions and shows (as against 178 in the previous year) were held on occasions like cattle fairs, jamabandi camps, health week celebrations and district co-operative conferences. The department was awarded three gold medals for its interesting collection of exhibits in the exhibition at Nellore. Two thousand eight hundred and forty-five lectures, some of them with the aid of the magic lantern, were delivered during exhibitions, jamabandi camps and the itinerary of the three motor exhibition vans.

Miscellaneous

146. A large quantity of cotton (mainly of the Cambodia and karunganni strains) was distributed by the department. The total amount of paddy seed sold and made available to ryots was 2,479 tons as compared with 1,567 tons last year. Eleven thousand one hundred and seventy-one pounds of groundnut seed were distributed during the year. Great encouragement was given to the growing of many other crops including tapioca, onion, pepper, potato, tobacco, several fodder grasses and crops and sugarcane. 1,230 improved furnaces for making jaggery were constructed during the year as compared with 387 in the previous year, mainly as a result of the demonstrations and propaganda. Takkavi loans were granted during the year to ryots to the extent of Rs. 15,910 for the purchase of agricultural implements as against Rs. 15,067 granted in the previous year. The conversion of night soil into poudrette by the modified Indore process was demonstrated, and the question was discussed with several municipalities.

Agricultural marketing

147. The marketing section, consisting of a Provincial Marketing Officer and three Assistant Marketing Officers financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, was fully engaged on the marketing survey of wheat, linseed, tobacco, groundnut, eggs, rice, grapes, bananas, apples, cattle, milk, hides and skins. The reports on the first five commodities were completed and reports on the other commodities were under preparation.

148. The receipts and expenditure for the year 1935–36 and the corresponding figures for the previous year are given below :— Finance

	1935-36.	1934-35.
	RS.	RS.
Expenditure	18,57,827	18,44,341
Receipts	1,91,168	1,82,436
Net expenditure	16,66,659	16,61,905

The increase in expenditure in 1935–36 is mainly due to the opening of the Oil-seeds Research Station at Erayanur (Tindivanam); the increase in receipts is mainly due to the general expansion of departmental work in all circles.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

[*Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1935–36*]

149. The condition of the cattle in the year under report was, on the whole, more satisfactory than in the previous year. The figures of mortality from all contagious diseases except Anthrax (under which there was a negligible increase) showed a considerable decrease. Propaganda work was continued on the usual lines by the departmental staff. The motor exhibition van obtained from the Public Health Department toured in a few districts and since the close of the year, the Government have agreed to place another van at the disposal of the Veterinary department. The number of cases treated in the several veterinary institutions in the Presidency increased from 242,860 (in 1934-35) to 253,230 in 1935–36 but there was a decrease in the amount of fees realized owing to the admission of a large number of free cases. General

150. The number of touring posts at the end of the year was 109 as against 103 at the end of the previous year. The total number of cases treated by the itinerating staff during the year was 115,316 as against 102,261 during the previous year. Of these, 41,854 were contagious cases. Itinerating staff

The figures of mortality of cattle in 1935-36 from the important contagious diseases are given below along with the corresponding figures for the previous year :—

	1934-35.	1935-36.
Rinderpest	3,243	2,752
Anthrax	2,300	2,383
Haemorrhagic septicaemia ...	6,825	5,664
Blackquarter	6,416	5,857
Foot and mouth	1,720	976
Others	6,229	5,582
Total ...	26,733	23,214

Diseases

151. The figure of total mortality is the lowest on record for the past 45 years. Prompt work by the department contributed to this satisfactory state of affairs.

Rinderpest

The incidence of Rinderpest was the lowest on record for some years. The policy of the department, viz., "ringing" of outbreaks of rinderpest by immunizing as many cattle as possible in and around affected villages, was continued during the year under report.

Anthrax

This disease is communicable to all animals and man and instances have actually been recorded during the year of some mortality among men through infection contracted from animals dead of the disease. The incidence of Anthrax has, besides, a considerable effect on the trade in hides and skins. Efforts were made by this department through propaganda work, to impress upon the ryots the nature of the disease and its importance.

Miscellaneous

152. The Chemical Examiner to Government examined the viscera of 30 animals and poison was detected in 18 cases. Six cases of criminal poisoning were prosecuted resulting in 2 convictions and 4 acquittals. The total number of convictions obtained under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act in the Presidency was 12,551 as against 11,408 of the previous year.

Madras Veterinary College

153. The total number of students at the end of the year in all the three classes was 96 as against 107 of the previous year. Sixty-two out of these 96 students passed in the examination for which

they appeared. As usual the students were afforded every opportunity for obtaining a practical knowledge of the various subjects taught for the course.

A revised refresher course from July to March was introduced from July 1935. Arrangements were made for the introduction of a degree course from the beginning of the academic year 1936-37. There has been a steady increase in the total number of admissions (6,883 in 1934-35 and 7,444 in 1935-36) and in the daily average attendance in the College Hospital (91·83 in 1934-35 and 106·91 in 1935-36). The number of operations performed also increased from 594 during 1934-35 to 1,007 during 1935-36. X-ray apparatus was installed during the year in the College laboratory.

Serum Institute

154. A type design post-mortem shed was constructed. The total quantity of anti-rinderpest serum issued including the quantity used in the institute for testing purposes, amounted to 22,716 bottles or 1,135,800 unit doses, the quantity issued during the previous year being 1,206,900 doses. Experiments in the preparation of anti-haemorrhagic septicaemia serum proved successful and 28,020 unit doses of the serum were manufactured.

Finance

155. The total expenditure of the department during the year under report including that incurred in connexion with Veterinary Investigation Scheme was Rs. 9,79,271-10-5 as against Rs. 9,31,736-15-6 incurred during the previous year. There was an increase in expenditure under all the sub-heads except under "Hospitals and dispensaries" and "Serum Institute." The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 49,829-5-9 as against Rs. 47,078-15-9 of the previous year.

FISHERIES

[Administration Report of the Department of Fisheries for the year ending 30th June 1935]

General

156. In the year under report, the usual activities were continued and some important ones

which had been suspended were revived. The Government sanctioned the appointment of a Master Fisherman for projected fishing trials with the Coble and other nets. Government delegated to the Board of Revenue their powers to dispose of, otherwise than by auction or tender, the fishery rights in inland waters under the control of the Fisheries department.

Marine fisheries Research

157. Surface plankton was collected on 145 days in West Hill Biological Station and 150 days in Krusadai Station and quantitatively studied. It was possible to conclude from observations of this year and of last year, that the oil-sardine spawns not far from the coast. Mackerel was fairly abundant and fair progress was made in the study of this fish. Research was made regarding growth rings on it and regarding the effect of the quantity of plankton on the growth (of mackerel). The usual daily work of hydrographical investigation and the collection and identification of important food-fishes of the coast was continued. Biometrical and statistical studies on the shoaling fishes were done. A large representative collection of diatoms were sent to a specialist in California for identification. Researches on pearl-oysters and chanks were done in several directions.

Technological research Tanur Experimental Station

158. In the Tanur Experimental Station, several experiments were tried to discover improved methods of curing and pickling prawns and fish. This led to the discovery of a special pilchardizing process which could keep the fish admirably fresh for a long time. The preservative effects of various types of dips on fishing nets were tested. The remarkable reviving effect of sea-weed manure on withering coconut trees was found out and the great value of the "Ascu" (Falkamesam process) wood preservation treatment was successfully established. It is considered that much saving can be expected if the fences in the fish-curing yards are made of wood treated by the "Ascu" process. The total output of the year was 7,450 lb. of cured fish, 6,671½ lb. of fish meal, 2,061 lb. of pink meal, 3,120 lb. of fish bones and

1,624 lb. of fish-meal cake. The sale of cured fish, etc., fetched Rs. 3,776-13-5 this year against Rs. 3,435-3-0 last year. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has approved a scheme of recruitment and training of a highly qualified Indian Chemist to take up research work on oil and manure in India.

Fishing methods

Government have sanctioned experiments with the Yorkshire Coble in deep-sea fishing for a period of three years.

Private oil and guano factories

Only four factories worked during the year on account of the scarcity of oil-sardine. Six and a half tons of oil and 25 tons of guano were manufactured. Six thousand tons of beach-dried manure were manufactured in South Kanara and 300 tons in Malabar.

Fish-curing yards

There were 102 fish-curing yards at the beginning of the year. Four (in Ganjām district) were transferred to Orissa Province and the Nattika yard, which had been closed, re-opened in the year thus leaving 99 yards at work at the close of the year. There was a general increase in the catch of fish except in the Central section of the East Coast (where there was a slight decrease). So there were heavy operations in the fish-curing yards in spite of the scarcity of oil-sardines and an unprecedented profit of one lakh of rupees was realized.

Oysters

The 1935 season was closed on 30th November and the 1936 season commenced on 14th February. 104,350 oysters from Gokulapalli beds were sold to the public during the year against one lakh last year. The receipts from the sale-proceeds amounted to Rs. 2,044-9-0 against Rs. 1,978-8-0 last year.

Inland fisheries

159. At Mopad, the conditions worsened during the year due to poor rainfall but the catches for the year exceeded those of last year by 25 per cent in number (of fish) and 80 per cent in weight. The investigations regarding hilsa fish was continued in the Cauvery, Kistna and Gōdāvari rivers and data have been obtained from which the life-history and habits of this important fish are established. These discoveries

are of great importance as vast hilsa fisheries exist in Punjab, Bengal and Burma. Investigations were also made regarding the gourami and the catla.

Pearl and chank fisheries

160. Only 16 out of the total number of 2,089 live chanks labelled and liberated since 1931–32, in connection with experiments, were caught in the year making the total number refished up to date 41. The labels were all in good condition, but the data available are not sufficient to warrant any scientific conclusion. Government have sanctioned the purchase of an engine and air-compressor for continuing diving experiments. The output of Tinnevelly chank fishery was kept almost up to last year's level in spite of the late commencement of the fishery, the death of two divers by accident, and other difficulties.

Social and economic activities

161. In the Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut, 11 ordinary trained teachers (6 of them were women) and 3 private students from Travancore underwent training in three classes. All passed except one woman-student. There were 38 village schools including the model school attached to the Fisheries Training Institute. The total number of children on the rolls was 4,437 (against 4,368 last year) including 1,514 girls. Proposals for the department's taking over some of the District Board schools are under consideration. The drink evil among the fishermen is on the decline. The Fisheries department has done a certain amount of propaganda regarding fish culture and have entered in some exhibitions in Madras, Salem, Patna and Tiruppur.

Marine Aquarium

The number of visitors increased to 114,124 during the year from 96,087 during the previous year. The record attendance was as usual on Kannu Pongal day when 3,342 people visited the Aquarium against 2,413 in the previous year. The Aquarium brought in a net revenue of Rs. 5,796 (against Rs. 1,479 in 1934–35), the highest figure on record. The building has sunk and become unsuitable. Government are considering the necessity for the erection of a new building in

a more suitable site (not subject to dune formation) which has been proposed.

Finance

162. The total revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 5,48,667 against Rs. 4,42,122 in the previous year, an increase of nearly one lakh of rupees. The increase is chiefly from fish-curing yards owing to a favourable fishing season on both the coasts, and the sale of two seasons' chanks. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 5,93,861 against Rs. 5,69,208 in the previous year. The increase was chiefly due to more salt being purchased and transported to the West Coast yards.

WEATHER AND CROPS

(FASLI 1345—1ST JULY 1935 TO 30TH JUNE 1936)

[*Season and Crop Report for fasli 1345; Statistical Abstract for British India—Agricultural Statistics*]

South-West monsoon

163. *Season.*—The South-West monsoon established itself in Malabar rather late, i.e., by only the 12th June. The rainfall in June was normal or above normal in all the districts outside the Circars, Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Tinnevelly, the West Coast and the Nilgiris. The monsoon was strong on the North Madras Coast during the third week of July on account of a depression which formed off the Ganjām Coast about the 15th of the month. The rainfall in July was heavy on the West Coast (where several boats capsized and considerable damage was sustained by buildings, trees, etc.), and above normal in Ganjām, Vizagapatam (Agency), East Gōdāvari, West Gōdāvari, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, Nellore and the West Coast. Good rains were received in August in almost all the districts of the Presidency and the rainfall in the month was above normal outside the Circars, Tanjore, the West Coast, and the Nilgiris. The monsoon began to recede gradually during the third week of September, the recession being complete by the end of the month. The rainfall in September was below normal except in Vizagapatam (Agency), East Gōdāvari, West Gōdāvari,

Kistna, Guntūr, the West Coast and the Nilgiris. On the whole, the South-West monsoon bordered on, or was slightly above normal in East Gōdāvari, West Gōdāvari, Kistna, the Deccan, Nellore, Chingleput, the Central districts (Coimbatore excepted), Madura and South Kanara, and was below normal in the other districts.

Sowings

Sowings of the early crops were generally satisfactory or above normal except in the Deccan (dry crops only) and the south (where the sowings were below normal).

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory.

North-East monsoon

164. The North-East monsoon became established over the South Bay of Bengal on the 11th and 12th October. The succeeding week was characterised by generally widespread rainfall and on the last day of the week, a depression was formed to the south-west of the Bay of Bengal off the Coromandel Coast which rapidly intensified into a storm, and was responsible for widespread rain, especially on the North Madras Coast and south-east Madras and on the West Coast. The heavy rains caused floods in the rivers and dislocated road traffic considerably. The Coromandel and the Malabar coasts experienced rough weather and the capsizing of several boats was reported. Sailings of coastal boats and fishing operations were also seriously interfered with. The rainfall in October was above normal in West Gōdāvari, the Deccan, the Carnatic, Chittoor, North Arcot, Tinnevelly, and the West Coast and below normal elsewhere. A depression which formed on the 10th of November to the east of Ceylon, intensified into a storm on the morning of the 13th and travelled across south Madras up to the morning of the 16th, causing widespread rain in the south of the Peninsula with locally heavy falls in south-east Madras and resulting in severe floods in the rivers of South Malabar. Bridges were damaged and houses in flooded areas were submerged under water. Railway and other vehicular traffic and telegraphic and electrical transmission were also considerably dislocated in south-east Madras. There was considerable damage in Negapatam and

its municipal water-supply was seriously interfered with. The rainfall in November was above normal only in Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Madura. There were locally heavy falls in the south Coromandel Coast on the 17th and 19th of December and widespread rain in south Madras for four days from 23rd December. The rainfall in December was above normal in South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Madura and below normal elsewhere. In January, there were scattered thundershowers in the Circars Coast. The North-East monsoon was, on the whole, below normal outside Bellary, South Arcot, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and South Kanara.

Sowings

Sowings of the late crops were generally below the average except in the Circars (dry crops only) and the West Coast (wet crops only) where the sowings were above the average.

The condition of the late crops was generally fair except in parts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Guntūr, Cuddapah and Salem. The paddy crop in parts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Salem was adversely affected for want of rain.

Rainfall later in the season

165. There were untimely rains in February. Thunderstorms occurred intermittently in parts of the Presidency in March, especially towards the close of the month and the rainfall in the month was heavy in the south and in Malabar. The rainfall in April was above normal only in East Gōdāvari, West Gōdāvari, Kistna, the Carnatic, Salem, Trichinopoly and Madura. The rainfall in May was above normal in the Circars, Deccan, Salem, Tinnevelly, the West Coast, and the Nilgiris and below normal in the rest of the Presidency. The hot weather rains were on the whole above normal.

Character of the season

166. The season for the Presidency as a whole was fairly satisfactory.

Famine relief works

167. The year opened with 8 relief works in Bellary and 19 relief works in Anantapur, the average number of persons relieved daily being 30,758 in Bellary and 80,597 in Anantapur. The number of relief works very soon rose to 21 in

Anantapur. After the rainfall in August and with the restoration of normal conditions, the works were closed one after another and the grant of relief was stopped completely by the 26th October.

Remissions

168. Land revenue had to be remitted on a comparatively large scale in the less favoured parts of Vizagapatam (Rs. 75,208), West Gōdāvari (Rs. 52,917), Anantapur (Rs. 40,957), Cuddapah (Rs. 39,755), Nellore (Rs. 1,34,178), Chittoor (Rs. 50,601) and Tinnevelly (Rs. 73,742). The collection of the March kist amounting to Rs. 51,470 was also suspended beyond the fasli in parts of the taluks of Sattenapalle and Narasaraopet of Guntūr. In addition, the Government remitted one anna in the rupee of the assessment on dry lands due for fasli 1345 in all the districts, one and three-quarter annas in the rupee of the assessment on wet lands due for fasli 1345 in those areas in which resettlement rates were introduced in or after 1918-19, one and a quarter annas in the rupee of the wet assessment in the other areas and two annas in the rupee of the assessment on ryotwari lands registered as garden in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara. The collection of the suspended assessment relating to fasli 1344 was also remitted in all the districts.

Grazing and other concessions

Stocks of fodder were generally sufficient. In the taluks of Penukonda and Hindupur in Anantapur district where the supply of fodder was insufficient, free grazing was permitted until the 18th September 1935 in the Panchayat areas and until the 15th October 1935 in the departmental reserves. As there was also great scarcity of fodder in the taluks of Vinukonda and Palnad of Guntūr, permission was granted for the removal of yepi leaves on permits from the reserved forests in these taluks from the 1st April to the 30th September 1936.

HORTICULTURE

[*Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1935-36; Report of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, for 1935-36*]

Government gardens

169. In the Government gardens at Ootacamund and Coonoor horticultural work was done by the Agricultural department. Much work was done in the budding and planting of roses and the cultivation of medicinal plants. Experiments were tried in the South African fodder-grass known as kikuyu and also several other plants.

Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras

170. The number of members on the rolls was 255 against 266 last year. There was a slight fall in the gross income from Rs. 43,895-2-5 (at the end of last year) to Rs. 42,433-8-7 this year. The expenditure was reduced from Rs. 42,577-8-11 last year to Rs. 42,039-10-1 this year. The financial position (of the Society) thus stands practically unaltered. The Society made good progress towards realization of its high ideals. A number of new and rare plants of merit were introduced. Noteworthy among these are the trees of Erythrina species and the Texas umbrella which enrich the landscape by their attractive foliage and beautiful flowers. Several new varieties of plants were successfully produced by proper selection and hybridization. The most important of these are three varieties of Hibiscus (named "Centenary," "Lady Marjorie Erskine," and "Aurora Borealis"). Experimental work was also done. A new scheme for training professional gardeners were inaugurated during the year. Plants were received as gifts as well as by exchange from several similar institutions all over the world and private individuals. The popularity of the Nursery department of the Society has increased considerably and the result is seen in the several plant nurseries which have come into being in Madras City. The Annual Flower Show as well as the annual competition among gardens were held as usual.

FORESTS

[*Report on the administration of the Forest Department for the year 1935-36; Statistical Abstract for British India—Forests*]

General

171. Noteworthy progress in several directions was made in the year under report. The regeneration of fuel coupes by the "Kumri" method has been successfully accomplished. The advantage of this method is that the co-operation of the local ryot is enlisted and his food supply is supplemented. Lac cultivation was expanded on a considerable scale, particularly in the Madura division, where nearly 26,000 lb. of lac were obtained on schleichera trees. Shellac, sealing wax, lac polish, bleached lac and colourless polish were manufactured on an experimental scale. Supply, on a three-year contract, of railway track sleepers to the value of Rs. 4,21,000 was made during the year. The revenue from game licences is on the increase, the figures for the past three years being Rs. 12,684, Rs. 14,658 and Rs. 14,676. A proposal to earmark this revenue and fines for protection of game was under consideration.

Working plans

172. The area covered by sanctioned working plans at the beginning of the year was 11,870 square miles. During the year working plans were sanctioned for an area of 473 square miles and were either under preparation or awaiting sanction for an area of 3,445 square miles. The working plan for the Tinnevelly division was sanctioned during the year and the one for the Salem North division is awaiting sanction. The Working Plans Circle has also completed the working plans for Vellore East, Cuddapah North and Madura divisions during the year. Besides, the territorial staff prepared the working plans for forests in several other divisions.

Forest Utilization —Supply of produce

Timber

173. The output of timber was 85,160 tons (as against 65,480 tons in the previous year) of which 65,960 tons was from reserves and 19,200 tons was from unreserves. The quantity of timber removed from reserved forests by Government Agency was 34,740 tons as against 25,000 tons in the previous

year. The increase was due mainly to the resumption of sleeper operations. The quantity timber collected departmentally and remaining undisposed of at the end of the year was 13,340 tons as against 11,240 tons at the end of the previous year.

Fuel

193,087 tons of fuel were extracted from reserved forests (including leased forests and reserved lands) as against 183,412 tons in the previous year. The outturn from unreserves was 37,687 tons as against 18,862 tons in the previous year.

Bamboos

The value of bamboos removed by all agencies was Rs. 3·90 lakhs as against Rs. 3·95 lakhs in the previous year.

Sandalwood

The sales of the year were about 716 tons, fetching Rs. 4,92,169 as against the sale of about 603½ tons for Rs. 4,22,843 in the previous year. Retail sales of sandalwood were not encouraging except in Madras and the Northern divisions.

Minor forest produce

The value of the total outturn of minor forest produce was Rs. 5,43,683 as against Rs. 5,41,697 in the previous year. Only about 270 candies (500 lb.) of nux Vomica were sold at Rs. 12-8-0 per candy as against 500 candies sold at Rs. 16-10-0 per candy in the previous year. The demand for indigenous tan barks of *Cassia auriculata* and *Cassia fistula* was poor. The removal of kivan fibre (reported to be the best of its kind for the manufacture of gunny bags and even superior to jute and sesal hemp) from the reserved forests in the Tinnevelly division was leased during the year.

Free grants

The estimate value of forest produce removed by free grantees and right-holders amounted to Rs. 97,014 as against Rs. 93,032 in the previous year. The free grants were generally made for the reconstruction of houses destroyed by floods or fire.

Grazing

174. Eleven per cent of the forests under departmental control were closed to grazing. Grazing permits were issued for 1,496,604 animals as against 1,468,002 animals in the previous year. 123,473 animals grazed free of charge, as against 106,192 in the previous year. The increase is

mainly due to the grant of free grazing in the Anantapur and Cuddapah North divisions where there was scarcity of fodder. The grazing revenue realized was Rs. 6,02,358 as against Rs. 5,83,877 in the previous year. Experiments on rotational grazing—a scheme by which cattle are grazed in a limited space for a short while and then moved on to another so as to give rest to the grass in the grazed area to allow it to recover—were continued in selected localities in the Coimbatore North and Kollegal divisions.

Forest utilization division

175. The Forest Utilization Officer continued to organize special sales of logs, the supply of sleepers and the development of minor forest products but since February 1936, auction sales in the timber depots were conducted by the respective District Forest Officers in order to enable the Forest Utilization Officer to devote more of his time to the other important items of his work. The turnover of the division for the year was Rs. 6,20,998 as against Rs. 5,52,634 in the previous year. The increase was due to a larger quantity of hardwood sleepers supplied to the railways. There was no overseas trade in the year. The timber marked showed slight signs of improvement, though prices have not risen appreciably. Sales from all the four important sale depots of the department by the Forest Utilization Officer aggregated 251,820 cubic feet against 335,825 cubic feet in the previous year. About 7,850 cubic feet of teak and 1,507 cubic feet of karimarudu (*Terminalia tomentosa*) were sold to departments of Governments.

Sylviculture

176. An area of 3,945 acres of timber forests was dealt with under the clear-felling system and an area of 56,159 acres under the selection felling system. The clear-felled areas were regenerated with teak and other valuable timber in many divisions. An area of 25,938 acres of fuel forests was worked under the simple coppice system and another area of 2,581 acres was worked under a modified coppice system with standards. Rab sowings to supplement coppice regrowth were attempted with success in felled coupes in most

of the divisions. The kumri system of regenerating fuel coupes was successfully introduced in suitable localities in the Madura district. Sandalwood was introduced into several forests, in which it was either absent or rare, by means of small propagation centres. There has been good natural spread from propagation centres in Vizagapatam and Guntūr, Anantapur, Kurnool West, Cuddapah South, the three Salem divisions and Coimbatore North. Sandal extraction was carried out over an area of 245,949 acres. The young trees in this area were tended. Bamboos were felled over an area of 1,176,684 acres. In the bamboo coupes, a proportion of the bamboos in each clump were left uncut to secure better growth of fresh bamboo shoots. The regeneration of bamboo was generally good.

General administration

177. The area of reserved forests at the beginning of the year was 19,017 square miles. The total area at the close of the year remained (practically) the same. There were 750 square miles of reserved lands at the close of the year.

Forest settlement

The area under settlement at the beginning of the year was 354 square miles to which 5 square miles were added during the year. An area of 10 square miles was finally settled leaving a balance of 349 square miles to be settled. Settlement operations were in progress mainly in the Gōdāvari Upper and Palghat divisions.

Demarcation and survey

Reserve boundaries were newly demarcated over a total length of 130 miles. The Survey of India Party surveyed parts of Ganjām and Parlakimedi Maliahs. Forest reference maps have been kept up to date.

Roads and communications

The total expenditure on new works was Rs. 24,359 and on repairs Rs. 98,810 as against Rs. 19,180 and Rs. 86,354, respectively in the previous year. Twenty-three miles of new roads, bridle-paths and inspection paths were constructed and 2,636 miles of existing ones were repaired. The Forest Engineer was engaged during the year on the construction of the Ayyaswamimudi Ghaut road in Coimbatore South division, the causeway across the Karair in Tinnevelly division, the bridge

at Muthanga in Wynad division and the Koratur Ghaut Road in Gōdāvari Lower division.

Buildings and other works

The total expenditure on new works was Rs. 14,959 and on repairs Rs. 62,604. The total amount spent on other works, mainly the construction and repair of wells, was Rs. 7,382.

Livestock

The number of elephants in charge of the department at the end of the year was 112 valued at Rs. 2,31,225. The training of elephants to drag timber by the mouth method was further extended. There were also 14 animals other than elephants valued at Rs. 407.

Protection (from fire, etc.)

Special fire-protection was attempted over an area of 4,037 square miles. Of this area, 330 square miles were subsequently burnt, the previous year's figure being 422 square miles. The total expenditure on special protection was Rs. 26,942. The system of early burning was attempted over an area of 308 square miles. Of this area, 24 square miles were subsequently burnt. The hill-tribes in several divisions were as usual allowed certain concessions and also rewards for successful fire-protection. Lantana was uprooted as far as possible in plantations and areas under regeneration. In Nilambur, the eradication of Loranthus from teak plantation has been started under a five-year programme. Climbers and creepers have been cut by subordinates free of cost in areas under regeneration as far as possible. The destruction of climbers by chemical poisons is being tried in some divisions. The causes of defoliation and measures for controlling it are under investigation. In Guntūr, kraals were built and many of the semi-wild cattle which did damage to the mangrove forests were caught and impounded.

Forest panchayats

During the year, there were 964 panchayats managing an area of 3,395·12 square miles and paying a rent of Rs. 1,50,877-8-0 as against 963 panchayats with an area of 3,395·08 square miles and paying a rent of Rs. 1,51,440-8-0 in the previous year. The number of cow units for which grazing was provided in the panchayat forests during the year was 529,170½ against 500,624½ in the previous year. The incidence

works out to 4·11 acres a cow unit. The protection of the forests was fair on the whole. During the year a number of grants for improvements were made to the panchayats by Collectors out of the discretionary grants sanctioned by the Government of India for rural uplift.

Forest College

The stipend and travelling allowance hitherto paid to forest probationers was abolished and the tuition fees of Madras private students was increased from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000. This was chiefly responsible for a fall in the net cost of maintenance of the College to Rs. 48,182 from Rs. 62,435 in the previous year. Of the 17 students of the senior division, one was awarded honours certificate, 13 higher standard certificates and three lower standard certificates. The strength of the Junior (1935–37) division was 20.

Vernacular training school

Two foresters and twenty-seven forest guards were trained in a vernacular training school for the Coimbatore and Salem circles held at Anaimalai Farm in the Coimbatore South division during the year.

Forest offences

There has been a decrease in all forms of offences reported except under "unauthorized felling" and "other offences". Out of 8,678 offences in reserved forests disposed of by magistrates, the accused paid compounding fees in 4,199 cases and in 162 (or 1·87 per cent of the cases which actually went to trial), the accused were acquitted after inquiry. As regards offences in unreserves, out of 2,804 cases actually taken to Court 109 or about 4 per cent ended in acquittal. A sum of Rs. 1,40,530 was realized as compounding fees as against Rs. 1,44,884 in the previous year. Forty-five sandalwood cases were reported during the year as against 31 in the previous year. Rewards amounting to Rs. 1,296 as against Rs. 1,404 in the previous year, were granted to forest subordinates and private persons who assisted in the detection and prosecution of offences. One hundred and eighty cases of illicit shooting, hunting, poaching, snaring and fishing were reported as against 210 in the previous year. Of these, 93 cases were compounded, 31 ended in

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conviction, 3 ended in acquittal, 19 were withdrawn, 2 remained undetected and 32 were under investigation at the close of the year.

Hill tribes

The Forest department continued to look after the aboriginal tribes dwelling in the forests. The hill tribes in the Agency tracts were allowed free removal of forest produce for their own use, free grazing for their cattle and free hunting, and, in Gōdāvari Upper division, free podu cultivation in unreserves also. The Yenadis of Sriharikota range were as hitherto employed on the collection of minor forest produce and watering the young casuarina plantations. Their wages amounted to Rs. 3,216 and their rewards in the shape of provisions, clothing and cash to Rs. 1,447. The Chenchus of the Nallamalais were allowed free grazing and hunting and free removal of small timber and forest produce and were also granted lands within the forests on rent-free leases. They were employed by the department on timber and fuel extraction and on petty works and were paid well. The Malaiyalis of the hill tracts of North Arcot and Salem districts were as usual employed on forest works and as forest subordinates. They were also allowed to graze their cattle at half rates, which were refunded, if they behaved well. The jungle tribes in Kollegal, Coimbatore North, Palghat, the Nilgiris and Wynad were granted lands within reserves on annual licences free of rent for cultivation. They helped the department in raising teak plantation by the Ponam system.

Finance

178. The total revenue realized during the year was Rs. 42·90 lakhs, as against Rs. 42·26 lakhs in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 40·74 lakhs as against Rs. 38·83 lakhs in the preceding year.

MINES AND QUARRIES (1935)

[*Report of the Director of Industries on the administration of Mines and Quarries for the year 1935; Statistical Abstract for British India—Mineral Production*]

Output

179. The principal minerals worked during the year were manganese in Vizagapatam district and to a limited extent in Bellary district, magnesite and corundum in Salem district, mica in the Nellore district and to a very limited extent in the Nilgiris district, barytes in Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah districts, steatite in Nellore and Anantapur districts, asbestos in small quantities in Cuddapah district, and phosphatic nodules and gypsum in the Trichinopoly district.

Stone quarries were worked in the districts of Chingleput, Kistna, Madura, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. The output of manganese in the Vizagapatam district declined by over 4,000 tons. Bellary district returned a production of 200 to 300 tons (of manganese) in 1935 as against 44 tons in 1931 and nothing in 1932, 1933 and 1934. The production of magnesite in Salem increased slightly. After a lapse of four years (of non-production), a production of over 27 tons of corundum was reported from the Salem district. The output of mica in the Nellore district which was declining during the last two previous years rose from 382 tons in 1934 to 436 tons in 1935. Besides this, 342 tons of waste mica, useful for splittings, were obtained. There was a slight decrease in the production of mica in the Nilgiris district. The production of barytes in the Presidency showed considerable improvement and amounted to 3,347 tons during the year against 2,899 tons in the previous year. In the Trichinopoly district, there was some increase in the production of phosphatic nodules and a considerable increase in the production of gypsum. Two hundred and twenty-five tons of steatite were produced in Anantapur district as against 2 tons in the preceding year, while 21 tons were produced in the Nellore district as against 38 tons in the previous year. The quantity of stones quarried amounted to 69,897 tons in Chingleput district,

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

10,804 tons in Kistna district, 1,380 tons in Madura district, 61,235 tons in Coimbatore district and 7,550 tons in Trichinopoly district.

Health

180. The general health of the employees in all the mines continued to be satisfactory. All the mines were free from epidemics during the year.

Miscellaneous

181. The supply of labour was adequate in all mines except those in Vizagapatam district. The relations between the labourers and employees continued to be satisfactory.

Accidents and Prosecutions

182. In Jogipalli shrotriyam mine in Nellore district, there was a fatal accident due to improper stepping of the sides of an excavation. The mine-owner was prosecuted and sentenced to pay a fine. There was another fatal accident in Koduru mine in Vizagaptam district. Besides, there occurred a (non-fatal) serious accident in Garbham (Vizagapatam district) and seven cases of minor injuries in Coimbatore district. Two criminal cases other than the one mentioned above were instituted; one of them was withdrawn and the other ended in conviction and fine.

INDUSTRIES

[*Report of the Department of Industries for the year 1935-36; Statistical Abstract for British India—Industries*]

General

183. The year 1935–36 was one of continued economic improvement in domestic production but not in international trade. As compared with the previous year, wholesale prices moved upwards in practically every country with a perceptible acceleration in the demand for raw materials. The values of cotton, groundnuts, paddy and rice, copra, coconut oil, jute, tobacco, myrobalans, castor-oil, castor-seed, tanned cow hides, tanned goat-skins, and tanned sheep-skins were higher during the year than in the previous year, but those of pepper, coir-yarn, and locally manufactured sugar were lower. The total value of the trade of the Madras Presidency decreased by Rs. 90 lakhs or by nearly 1·2 per cent to Rs. 7,585·48 lakhs.

Loans

184. Six applications under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922, were made to the Board of Industries for loans. Of these three were rejected, loans were granted in two cases and the sixth case was pending.

Assistance to trade and industry

185. The Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922, was amended during the year by providing for the supply, at concessional rates, of electric energy from a source belonging to the Local Government. The Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information continued to compile statistics of industries and also reviews and returns. The second annual grant of Rs. 3,000 sanctioned by Government to the authorities of the Victoria Technical Institute to enable them to arrange for the sale of Madras Industrial products in European markets through an agent in London was disbursed in the year.

Investigation

186. Much time and attention was devoted during the year to the possibility of establishing new chemical and other industries, especially in the Mettur area. Samples of iron ore available in the Salem deposits were secured and are being tested. Experiments in regard to the use of cashew-apple-syrup were carried out successfully by the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Manufacture of white sugar from palmyra juice and the use of cashew syrup were demonstrated.

Cottage industries

187. The handloom weaving industry of this Presidency is over four times as important as the power-loom industry both in respect of production and value, and many times more important in respect of the amount of employment which it provides. The Government of India have provided grants-in-aid for the improvement and development of this industry on co-operative lines, and also for the benefit of the sericulture industry.

Condition of important industries

Cotton

188. Exports of raw cotton from the Presidency declined from 26,335 tons valued at Rs. 174·35 lakhs in the previous year to 13,800 tons valued at Rs. 97·07 lakhs in the period under review, representing a decrease of 47·6 per cent in quantity and 44·3 per cent in value.

Tanned hides and skins and leather goods

Exports of tanned hides advanced from 10,970 tons valued at Rs. 190·56 lakhs to 13,592 tons valued at Rs. 221·46 lakhs, but exports of tanned skins declined from 6,047 tons valued at Rs. 301·86 lakhs to 5,904 tons valued at Rs. 275·09 lakhs.

Sugar

The yield of jaggery from the sugarcane crop of the whole year under review has been estimated at 360,410 tons as against 320,940 tons estimated in January 1935. There were twelve sugar factories at work in the Presidency during the year. The production of cane and palmyra sugar in the Presidency (excluding Mysore and Travancore) during the year 1935–36 was approximately 28,500 tons. There is scope for further development of the sugar industry in the Presidency. Imports of sugar amounted to 39,314 tons valued at Rs. 33·49 lakhs as compared with 49,793 tons valued at Rs. 43·43 lakhs in 1934–35. The department continued, during the year, to perform a good deal of advisory work in connexion with the development of the sugar industry, and was in close touch with the existing factories, and with persons who were considering the establishment of new factories.

Tea and coffee

There was an increase in the quantity and value of tea exported during the year from 48·14 million pounds valued at Rs. 425·73 lakhs in 1934–35 to 50·37 million pounds valued at Rs. 441·62 lakhs in 1935–36. The third year of the scheme for regulation of exports has been completed. Exports of coffee advanced from 140,579 cwt. valued at Rs. 72·50 lakhs to 213,654 cwt. valued at Rs. 101·23 lakhs.

Rubber

Exports of rubber increased from 11·60 million pounds valued at Rs. 37·43 lakhs in 1934–35 to 17·96 million pounds valued at Rs. 56·69 lakhs in 1935–36.

Oil-seeds and oil-milling

The area and yield of groundnuts have been estimated at 2,492,500 acres and 1,143,400 tons, as against 2,323,300 acres and 920,260 tons in the previous year. Exports of groundnuts to foreign countries declined in quantity from 436,350 tons

to 332,230 tons, or by nearly 24 per cent, but the value improved from Rs. 499·76 lakhs to Rs. 538·89 lakhs or by nearly 8 per cent. On the whole, the period under review was more remunerative to growers than the previous year. The yield of castor has been estimated at 25,800 tons as against 26,100 tons in the preceding year. Oil mills were finding it difficult to sell their products locally at remunerative prices. The question of the possibility of developing an export trade in groundnut oil was under consideration.

Miscellaneous

The total exports of coir advanced from 622,732 cwt. valued at Rs. 79·19 lakhs to 681,288 cwt. valued at Rs. 87·01 lakhs. The imports of manures increased in volume from Rs. 32·39 lakhs to Rs. 37·27 lakhs. Exports of cashew kernels advanced from 5,785 tons valued at Rs. 61·12 lakhs to 7,673 tons valued at Rs. 96·76 lakhs. Exports of pepper to foreign countries declined from 60,681 cwt. valued at Rs. 18·88 lakhs to 24,939 cwt. valued at Rs. 7·07 lakhs. The production of the Coimbatore Cement Company, Limited, increased from 16,768 tons to 56,247 tons and their despatches of cement from 13,877 tons to 59,065 tons. Imports of all classes of soap decreased from 1,624 tons valued at Rs. 12·48 lakhs to 540 tons valued at Rs. 7·19 lakhs. The washing soap made by the cottage industrialists was in good demand, but many of them experienced difficulty owing to the increased cost of coconut oil, which is the chief basis in the process most of them employ.

Government manufacturing concerns

Kerala Soap Institute

189. Competition from private factories, both large and small, continued to be severe. There was, despite the difficult conditions, a gratifying improvement in the sales which increased in value from Rs. 1,38,406 to Rs. 1,66,528. The result of the year's working, subject to audit, was a net profit of Rs. 15,214 as compared with Rs. 6,659 in the previous year. Thirteen students were under training in the Institute during the year. During the year 575 analyses were carried out in the laboratory, of which 430 were of raw materials and soaps in different stages of manufacture. A scheme for the conversion of the Kerala Soap

Institute into an Oil Technological Institute was under consideration by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Madras Textile Institute

The Institute continued to provide the usual courses of instruction. On the 31st of March 1936, there were 88 students undergoing training in the Institute, of whom 37 were in the supervisor course (first and second years). Government have approved proposals for the institution of a pupil-teacher's course at the Institute with effect from the school year 1936-37. Proposals for conducting at the Textile Institute, experiments in connexion with the manufacture of gold thread were under consideration.

Sericulture and ericulture

An aided grainage was started in the village of Chilukvadi at the end of November, and 13,805 disease-free layings were tested by the end of the year. At the Hosur farm, an area of 13 acres of land was fully grown with mulberry and yielded leaves ; this farm produced 119,089 disease-free layings during the year. At the Palmaner farm, an area of five acres of land was leased in December, but mulberry has only just been planted. An area of 5·32 acres of mulberry was leased for the Thadaguni farm. A private farm at Vadakangulam, Tinnevelly district, has been recognized under the subvention scheme. The number of laying tests by the Peripatetic Rearing Party increased from 961,588 in the previous year to 1,102,049 in this year. Hybridization work was continued at the Silk Farm, Coonoor. The five assistant demonstrators of sericulture stationed at (1) Kuppam, (2) Bellary, (3) Ellore, (4) Mangalagiri and (5) Vadakangulam, demonstrated the rearing of mulberry and eri-worms in different villages. The successful demonstration of the Japanese foot-reeling machine with four reels by the silk-reeling demonstrator has resulted in improvements in several country silk-reeling establishments.

Engineering

The main work of the engineering section is boring for water. The total number of borings put down and the depth bored during the year were 995 and 60,737 feet respectively, as against 1,175 and 63,514 feet respectively in the previous

year. The deepest of the borings completed during the year by a hand-boring set was 550 feet and by a power-drill was 710 feet. The department undertakes the erection of machinery and plant on payment of a nominal fee on the capital cost of machinery installed and the number of plants so erected during the year was 50. The total value of work orders executed in the workshop for various departments and for private persons, during the year under review, was Rs. 69,057 against Rs. 59,284 in 1934–35.

Industrial education

190. Sixty new scholarships tenable in each case for a period not exceeding five years and ranging in value from Rs. 1–8–0 to Rs. 7–8–0 per mensem were, as usual, awarded during the year to pupils learning trades in various recognized industrial schools.

Government industrial schools

The Government School of Technology affords instruction in mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, printing, plumbing, electrical wiring, as well as a machine-drawing course for wood-workers, metal-workers, brick-layers, masons, and plumbers. The number of new admissions during the year was 325 as against 381 in the previous year. The strength of the school on the 31st March 1936, was 1,001 as against 964 in the previous year. Ninety-one students were receiving instruction at the end of the year at the Perambur branch school, and 73 at the Government Industrial School, Madura. The Government Industrial Schools at Bellary and Calicut, and the Government Trade School at Mangalore had strengths of 65, 48 and 45 respectively. Government decided that the Leather Trades Institute should be continued and have sanctioned the appointment of a Tanning Expert temporarily for a period of three years. The number of students on the rolls of the School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, on the 31st March 1936 was 248 as against 269 in the previous year. Good progress was made with the experiments on cotton painting and printing and lacquer work. A separate section for enamelling was started. Steady progress was made in the craft of painting on leather, and the making of artistic leather money-purses, bags, writing-pads, etc.

Aided industrial schools

At the close of the year, there were 74 recognized schools aided by Government, excluding those managed by Government direct. On the 31st March 1936, there were 7,558 pupils receiving instruction in these schools, as against 5,938 in the previous year.

Finance

191. The following statement compares the receipts and expenditure of the department during the years 1934–35 and 1935–36 :—

	1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Expenditure	10,96,493	11,54,581	58,088
Receipts	3,94,520	4,16,992	22,472
Net cost ...	7,01,973	7,37,589	35,616

Manufacture of quinine

192. The output of cinchona bark was 27,972 lb. from the Anamalais Plantation, 24,113 lb. from Naduvattam Plantation, and 52,121 lb. from Dodabetta Plantation. The production of the quinine factory during the year was as follows : Quinine sulphate 9,760 lb., quinine sulphate tablets 3,749½ lb., quinine hydrochloride 1,254 lb., quinine bi-hydrochloride 1,308 lb., cinchona febrifuge 3,345 lb., cinchona febrifuge tablets 2½ lb., and totaquinine 5,982½ lb. Besides this, 1,000 lb., out of the 3,600 lb., of quinine contributed by the Government of India for free distribution by the Public Health Department, Madras, were converted into tablets. 495,098 lb. of cinchona bark, costing Rs. 2,06,879–11–6, were consumed in the manufacture of quinine products during the year. The balance of cinchona bark at the Government Quinine Factory, on 31st March 1936, was 446,820 lb., a quantity much less than the normal annual consumption of the factory. The factory cost of production in 1935–36 was Rs. 13–8–10, against Rs. 11–9–3 of the previous year which was unusually low. The factory equipment of machinery was strengthened in the year by the addition of a clarifier costing Rs. 6,103. Owing to the limit of stock of quinine sulphate fixed by Government, the factory was temporarily closed down in November 1935. The limit imposed was raised at the close of the year to 25,000 lb. During the year under review, there

was no alteration in the wholesale price of quinine. There was a net profit, on the year's working, of Rs. 31,814.

MANUFACTURES

[*Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, for the year 1935; Statement of cotton and jute mills in the Madras Presidency for the year 1935-36; Report of the Department of Industries for the year 1935-36*]

Cotton mills

193. There were 39 cotton mills at work in the Madras Presidency with 1,035,230 spindles and 5,834 looms. The mill production of yarn during the year amounted to 113·08 million pounds compared with 103·77 million pounds in the previous year. The mill production of cotton piece-goods, during the year, increased slightly in yardage from 75·17 to 75·45 million yards, but decreased in weight from 20·90 to 20·30 million pounds. The production of higher count yarns, namely, 40s and above, increased further from 17·21 to 19·84 million pounds. The immediate effect of the shorter working day has been a rise in costs of production which has impaired the competitive position of Indian mills against Japan. The year as a whole was one of uncertainty caused by widely fluctuating cotton prices, with Japanese and Chinese 32s and 40s being imported heavily at dumping prices and adversely affecting prices of Indian mill production.

Jute mills

194. There were four jute mills at work during the year with a total number of 22,384 spindles and 966 looms. Of these, the Guntur Mills stopped working from 6th December 1935. The demand from local consuming centres was fairly steady throughout the year, but prices realized during the latter half were considerably lower than in the first half. The jute crop restriction scheme sponsored by the Bengal Government proved effective so that the price of the raw material gradually increased though not to an undue extent.

Other industries

195. At the close of the year 1935, the number of factories in commission other than textile industries (including cotton and jute mills, gins

and presses, silk, hosiery, dress-making and embroidery, lace and carpet factories) in the Madras Presidency, coming under the Factories Act, 1934, was 995 of which 180 were seasonal and 815 perennial, showing a decrease of 60 as compared with that of the last year. The average daily number of operatives employed in the 995 factories was 76,548 as against 73,211 reported in the previous year.

The annexed statement shows the number of persons employed in the more important industries :—

Classes of factories.	Persons employed.
Rice mills	13,902
Railway workshops (including Railway signal workshops)	12,386
Bricks and tile factories	6,359
Printing presses	5,830
Coffee curing works	4,588
Tobacco curing works	3,515
Rope works	3,457
Sugar factories	3,286
Groundnut decorticating factories ...	3,071
General engineering works	2,985
Tea factories	2,957
Tanneries	1,869
Coach building and motor works ...	1,122
Cashewnut factories	1,010
Saw mills	915
Metal works, iron and brass ...	827
Bones and manure works	778
Kerosene tinning and packing ...	678
Match factories	667
Electrical engineering	559
Dockyards	525
Ordnance factories	509
Aluminium factories	469
Foundries	466
Carpentry and cabinet making works.	400
Jewellery works	371
Tramway workshops	371
Breweries and distilleries	255
Cement works	250
Match materials manufacturing concerns	250
Oil milling	240
Leather and shoes manufacturing works	209
Water pumping stations	175
Umbrella and soap making works ...	128
Ice and aerated water works ...	115
Medical stores	105

196. At the close of the year 1935, the number of factories coming under the new Factories Act, 1934, was 1,560, a decrease of 125 or 7·4 per cent as compared with that of the previous year. Of these, 69 factories remained closed for various reasons. Of the remaining 1,491 factories in commission, 952 were perennial and 539 seasonal. The average daily number of operatives employed during the year in such factories rose from 146,779 in 1934 to 162,745, i.e., by 10·9 per cent. 39,655 women and 6,495 children were employed in the registered factories during the year against 37,195 and 6,312, respectively, in 1934. Factories (1935) General

The total number of inspections and visits by the departmental officers for 1935 is 3,455 as against 3,962 in the previous year. 1,422 out of 1,491 factories in commission were inspected during the year. Twenty-eight out of the remaining 69 could not be inspected as they were closed at the time of attempted inspection and another was reported to be not working. Inspections

The health of operatives was generally good and no epidemic was reported from any of the factories during the year. Cleanliness of factory premises and their surroundings was fairly well maintained. The Madras Maternity Benefit Act, designed to prevent the employment of women for some time before and at least four weeks after confinement and to provide for payment of a maintenance or maternity benefit to them during the period, came into force on the first day of April 1935. Health and sanitation

A comparison of the rates of wages for 1934 and 1935 shows that in respect of skilled labour there has been a slight increase in the case of engine drivers and some others and decrease in the case of firemen, turners, and some others. For unskilled labour, the wages of both male and female coolies in jute and cotton presses show a rise as also female agricultural labour, while wages of male and female coolies in ginning factories, female coolies in rice mills and male agricultural coolies show a fall. Taking into consideration the average of the monthly averages Wages

(of wages) in all the factories in the Presidency, the wages for adult skilled labour varied from Re. 0-7-5 for a jute spinner to Re. 1-5-11 for a boiler-smith. Similarly the wages of unskilled labour varied between Re. 0-5-6 and Re. 0-8-10 for men and between Re. 0-3-10 and Re. 0-5-2 for women.

Strikes

There were about 16 strikes ; most of them were in the Textile Mills at Coimbatore. None of them was serious.

Fires

There were 7 cases of fire during the year as against 13 in 1934. In three of these cases, cause of fire could not be ascertained. The total estimated loss was reported to be Rs. 94,900, of which an amount of Rs. 30,390 was recovered from insurance companies.

Accidents

Fencing and guarding of dangerous parts of ways, works and machinery were generally well attended to. Twenty-eight prosecutions were instituted for contravention of the provisions relating to the fencing and guarding of dangerous parts of machinery. In 25 cases, convictions were obtained and 3 were pending trial at the end of the year. The total number of accidents reported this year shows an increase from 1,508 to 1,605 mainly due to the increase of minor accidents in the railway workshops and an increase in serious accidents in miscellaneous factories, but the frequency rate for the Presidency is 0·0038 as against 0·004 in 1934. Of the 19 fatal and 420 serious accidents, four of the former and 135 of the latter category were caused by machinery moved by mechanical power.

Prosecutions

Occupiers and managers of 85 factories involving 97 persons were prosecuted during the year. Convictions were obtained on 181 counts, the fines levied ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 200 per count. Two prosecutions under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act and the rules thereunder were instituted and they ended in conviction.

Welfare work

The number of factories providing housing accommodation for operatives last year was 225. This year, one more factory has provided such accommodation. Medical facilities on tea estates

and in large industrial concerns were provided as usual and welfare committees continued to function during the year. A school for children of work-people in Sri Lakshmi Narayana Rice Mill, Tilaru, an elementary school in Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Rice Mill, Amidalavalsa, and an elementary school in Manipal Tile Works, Manipal, South Kanara district, are reported to have been maintained during the year in addition to the educational institutions maintained in the previous year.

LABOUR AND DEPRESSED CLASSES

[*Report on the administration of the Labour Department for the year 1935-36 ; Report on the administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1935*]

197. Four trade unions were registered during the year and the registration of four unions was cancelled. The total number of unions registered since the introduction of the Act, up to the end of the year was 55, of which the number actually working at the end of the year was 32 **Labour** Trade unions

Labour disputes in registered factories have been dealt with elsewhere. No major dispute of any importance arose during the year. The more important of the strikes are the following: About 1,000 out of 2,400 workers in the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Coimbatore, struck work for an hour on 23rd December 1935, demanding a holiday on 25th December 1935. One thousand workers of the same mill struck work again on 30th December, demanding the cancellation of a new system of work. Later, about 2,000 workers went on strike on 31st December 1935, demanded wages for the days they were on strike, a bonus for regular attendance and an increase in their wages and returned to work on 9th January 1936. About 2,500 workers of the same mill struck work again on 29th January 1936 on the ground that five dismissed persons were not reinstated ; the strike ended on the forenoon, Labour disputes

of 10th February 1936. About 364 men and 200 women of the Stove Beedi Factory, Kukkulagunta, Nellore town, struck work on the 29th April 1935, on account of reduction of wages and resumed work on 7th May 1935 morning. Two hundred and forty women coolies in the reeling department of the Pankaja Mills, Piliacolam, Coimbatore, struck work on 15th July 1935, demanding higher rates of wages and returned to work by 17th July 1935, as the demand was complied with. Two hundred and forty of the 246 labourers of the Vuyyur Sugar Factory, Kistna district, went on strike on 1st August 1935, due to the proposed reduction of wages and returned to work gradually: by 8th August 1935, 226 labourers returned to work. Two hundred and twenty workers in the spinning department of the Malabar Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Kallai, Malabar district, struck work on 11th November 1935, on the ground that their demands after the strike in February last had not been granted by the management. They also alleged that married women were discharged to avoid liabilities under the Madras Maternity Benefit Act. The strike ended on 17th January 1936. One hundred and eighty-eight out of 200 workers in the Public Works Department Workshops, Madras, struck work on 29th November 1935, demanding the reinstatement of two workers discharged for damaging machinery and for having been impertinent and some other things and returned to work on 2nd December 1935. All the 52 workmen of the Government Industrial Engineering Workshop, Madras, struck work on the afternoon of 8th January 1936 to get their grievances redressed and returned to work on 10th January 1936 when the Director of Industries, Madras, promised to examine their grievances. The strikers were generally successful in getting their grievances redressed.

Trade Disputes Act

There were no applications for the appointment of any Court of Enquiry or Board of Conciliation, and the machinery provided by the Act was not, therefore, used during the year.

Workmen's Compensation Act

There were 232 cases for disposal under the Workmen's Compensation Act including 40 pending at the commencement of the year. Two hundred were disposed of in the year. The total amount of compensation deposited with the Court was Rs. 73,831-5-7, compared with Rs. 51,329-5-11 deposited during the previous year. Payments during the year amounted to Rs. 80,047-3-1.

Depressed Classes (1935-36)

General

198. The Collectors of districts continued to be responsible for the work of the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes in the mufassal, with the Commissioner of Labour as the co-ordinating officer. The ameliorative work done proceeded on the usual lines.

House-sites

Owing to financial stringency, the Labour department was prepared to take up acquisition of house-sites this year, as in the last three years, only when the entire cost of the house-sites was deposited by the applicants before acquisition proceedings were taken up; the cost of the portion of the acquired land required for streets and other communal purposes only was borne by the Government. An extent of 12·05 acres comprising 2,363 sites was acquired at a cost of Rs. 3,161-8-8 on these terms and an extent of 166·49 acres providing 989 house-sites was assigned from land at the disposal of Government.

The Government will now bear half the cost of acquisition of house-sites for depressed classes, and also landless labourers of other castes in rural areas, subject to a maximum rate of Rs. 150 per acre for dry land and Rs. 350 per acre for wet lands as the Government contribution. Of the balance, the applicant should deposit 50 per cent before acquisition and should pay the remaining 50 per cent in a limited number of equated instalments not exceeding ten to cover both principal and interest. The present practice under which the Government bear the whole cost of the portions set apart for communal purposes in the area acquired for the provision by house-sites will continue.

Education

The policy of maintenance of separate schools for the depressed classes where necessary was continued. There were 1,006 schools at the beginning of the year. Thirty-three new schools were opened and 30 schools were closed during the year. 999 were day schools, 8 were night schools and 2 schools were combined day-and-night schools. The number of teachers employed was 1,330, of whom 1,328 were trained. A sum of Rs. 20,062 was spent on the construction and repairs of school-sheds. 30,875 boys and 8,269 girls were studying in these schools. Most of them were of course members of the depressed classes.

Scholarships

Fifty-one residential scholarships were granted. The rates of these residential scholarships have recently been revised so as to provide for all fees, necessary books and a little extra for games, subscriptions and incidental expenses. The revised rates vary between Rs. 12 and Rs. 30. Besides, 1,588 ordinary scholarships for general education and 7 collegiate scholarships were sanctioned in the year. The Government have recently approved the grant, by the Commissioner of Labour, of scholarships for certain professional courses of study, and also permitted him to award the higher scholarships to pupils belonging to depressed classes irrespective of whether they are residents of the Government depressed classes hostels or not. The number of industrial scholarships sanctioned during the year was 153 and 12 of the scholarship-holders who completed their training were given bonus to the extent of Rs. 522 to enable them to start life as artisans. Eight commercial scholarships were given, and exemptions from fees were granted involving a cost of Rs. 2,232 to Government. A sum of Rs. 2,930 was sanctioned in the shape of non-recurring grants to pupils for purchase of books, etc. One hundred and fifty-two ordinary scholarships, 5 residential scholarships, and 12 industrial scholarships were sanctioned to Kallar pupils of the Madura district.

Hostels

The Government hostels, viz., the Paddison Hostel and the Slater Hostel in Madras City ; the

Sundaracharlu Hostel at Salem and the Depressed Classes Hostels at Calicut and Masulipatam were successfully run. Eight private hostels for depressed classes were given grants by Government. Boarding grants were paid to Toda and Badaga pupils in the Nilgiris, to Koravar pupils in Salem, Trichinopoly and Ramnad districts and to Kallar pupils in Madura district.

General ameliorative work

The total expenditure incurred on the construction and repair of wells during the year 1935–36 was Rs. 1,42,433. Ninety-nine wells and one tank were repaired and 228 wells constructed. Several other works were in progress and incomplete. The expenditure incurred in provision of pathways, burial grounds, latrines, drains and other sanitary amenities was Rs. 5,868. Wooden bridges were constructed for the use of the depressed classes in the Kistna district at a cost of Rs. 571. Sanitary improvements in the cheris in the Madras City were carried out during the year at a total cost of Rs. 2,218. To improve the standard of huts in the colonies formed by the Labour department, the Government have empowered the Labour Commissioner to grant loans to deserving members up to Rs. 30 in each case, subject to certain conditions. A proposal to give practical training in agriculture to 20 Nayadi children in Malabar was approved and the necessary funds were sanctioned for it.

Criminal tribes
Kallars

199. The reorganized reclamation scheme sanctioned in the year 1932 continued to be in force and good progress was made in all directions. There were 259 Kallar schools in Madura district on 31st March 1936 with a strength of 12,772 pupils, of whom 2,973 were girls. The total number of teachers employed was 386. The boys took enthusiastically to scouting and the girls to the girl guide movement. There were two Kallar schools in Ramnad district with a strength (on 31st December 1935) of 127, under the direct control of the District Superintendent of Police, Ramnad. The reclamation activities in Tanjore district were wound up during the year but arrangements were made for the education of all

deserving boys already in the higher elementary school and the boarding home at Tanjore.

Koravas

The total number of Korava pupils studying in the five reclamation schools in Salem district at the end of the year was 177. Existing boarding grants to pupils who were living at home were reduced to Rs. 2 in the case of pupils who were unwilling to go to a recognized boarding home, such as that at Attur, and new grants were made to cases of genuine residence away from home for educational purposes.

The strength of the Boys' Home at Attur has been 48 as against 36 in the previous year and that in the Girls' Home in the same place 37 as against 25 last year. A successful school for the girls is run with Government aid within the precincts of the Home, and the contrast between the appearance and manners of the girls and the homes they have come from is amazing. The physical condition and mental alertness of the boys are a testimony to the system of education adopted.

Lambadis

There were three Lambadi settlements in Vinukonda taluk, and two settlements in Palnad taluk of Guntūr district. An extent of about 360 acres was under unauthorized occupation by Lambadis of Palnad Settlement. An extent of 1,710 acres of land had been granted on patta to the Lambadis of Vinukonda taluk settlements. These Lambadis have also occupied unauthorizedly 316 acres. The District Board, Guntūr, sanctioned in July 1935 the opening of two schools for the Palnad taluk settlements but they have not been opened yet. Two of the three schools working in the Vinukonda taluk settlements had been closed but their restoration was under contemplation. The one remaining school was reported to be working satisfactorily. The health and conduct of the settlers were generally satisfactory.

Criminal Tribes Settlements

200. The number of settlements during the year continued to be the same, viz., 6. The settlements at Aziznagar, Konnur, Sitanagram,

Bitragunta (including the Reformatory) and Siddhapuram continued to be managed by the Government agency (the managers are of the rank of Inspectors of Police), while the Stuartpuram Settlement was managed by the Salvation Army. The total population of all the settlements was 5,392 consisting of 1,615 men, 1,409 women and 2,368 children. Besides these, there were 1,358 persons who were exempted and unregistered settlers. There was an increase in the extent of cultivation and agricultural income in Stuartpuram Settlement, due to an early and large supply of water for the lands, and in Aziznagar Settlement, due to help rendered to them in the form of agricultural advances (amounting to Rs. 2,300) for reclamation and the introduction of new settlers from other settlements. But there was no such increase in the Bitragunta Settlement. In the Aziznagar Settlement 65 members engaged in the weaving industry realized Rs. 4,725-11-9 by sales of their products, 11 engaged in carpentry earned Rs. 462-8-6 (as wages) and 60 engaged in leather work sold articles to the value of Rs. 6,020-11-0 during the year. In other settlements no organized industry is carried on. Basket, mat and rope-making engage 40 families in the Sitanagaram Settlement. At Siddhapuram four fly-shuttle looms were worked by settlers. About 1,100 settlers of the Stuartpuram Settlement were employed in the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Factory at Chirala and their earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 40,700. Most of the work done in the Bitragunta settlement was unremunerative and practically no outside employment was available to the people in this settlement as they are not good and hard workers. In each of the settlements there is a school, attendance at which is compulsory for all children of school-going age. Scout troops and cub-packs are maintained in the Stuartpuram, Sitanagaram, Aziznagar, Siddhapuram and Konnur settlements and there are girl guides in Sitanagaram, Aziznagar and Konnur. All the settlements were inspected by the nearest medical officers. There are compounders and

midwives in the settlements at Aziznagar, Stuartpuram, Sitanagaram and Bitragunta. Each settlement is provided with a dispensary.

Criminal Tribes Act (1935)

201. 3,098 persons were registered as members of criminal tribes in the course of the year while 1,731 persons were removed from the registers on account of good conduct and for other reasons. The total number of criminal tribe members on the registers at the close of the year (excluding Piramalai Kallars of the Madura district but including persons in settlements) was 40,540 (35,740 males and 4,800 females) of whom 1,138 were out of view. The "Abeyance" system of control of criminal tribes continued to work satisfactorily and to yield good results. 20,222 members of criminal tribes were relieved under the system of obligations under section 10 (1) (*a*) of the Act, against 18,086 in the previous year. The number of persons convicted for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act in 1935 was 2,361, against 2,390 in the previous year.

SEA-BORNE TRADE

[*Report of the Sea-borne Trade of the Madras Presidency for the year 1935-36; Annual volume of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Madras Presidency; Statistical Abstract for British India—Foreign Trade and Shipping; Review of the Trade of India; Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade of British India; Annual Statement of the Foreign Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India, 2 vols.; Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India*]

General summary

202. The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Madras Presidency was Rs. 76·10 crores showing a decrease of Rs. 0·88 crore as compared with the previous year. Government transactions accounted for Rs. 24·21 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 1·40 lakhs. The total value of foreign trade in private merchandise and treasure fell by Rs. 1·09 crores to Rs. 43·37 crores, of which imports accounted for Rs. 16·08 crores and exports Rs. 27·29 crores. The coasting trade rose by Rs. 0·19 crore to Rs. 32·48 crores.

203. The total value of foreign imports of private merchandise (excluding treasure) fell by Rs. 1·64 crores to Rs. 15·71 crores. This was the net result of decrease in receipts of grain (chiefly rice and paddy), etc., and increase in machinery, etc., as shown below :—

	Value.	
	1934-35. RS. IN LAKHS.	1935-36. RS. IN LAKHS.
	Decrease	
Grain, pulse and flour ...	2,30·61	1,16·27
Metals and ores	1,57·49	1,36·55
Cotton manufactures	1,41·58	1,28·26
Dyeing and tanning substances	51·83	44·35
Sugar	43·43	33·49
Spices	35·96	26·08
Artificial silk yarn and manufactures, etc.	34·24	21·32
	Increase.	
Machinery and millwork ...	1,59·06	1,67·02
Cotton twist and yarn ...	64·83	68·54
Paper and pasteboard ...	41·91	48·28
Provisions	42·74	45·43
Manures	32·39	37·27

Consequent on the imposition of duty on broken rice, the imports of broken rice fell from 229,015 tons to 56,741 tons. Imports of rice and paddy decreased by 50 per cent in weight and 51 per cent in value. The total quantity of rice, including broken rice, imported was 73,080 tons as against 269,435 tons and paddy 109,712 tons as against 99,290 tons in the previous year. Siam was the sole supplier of rice ; paddy was imported from French Indo-China and Siam.

Out of the total imports of metals and ores worth Rs. 1,36·55 lakhs, iron and steel alone contributed 50,502 tons valued at Rs. 78·90 lakhs of which 36,672 tons valued at Rs. 52·11 lakhs were subject to protective duty. The United Kingdom continued to be the principal supplier in iron and steel and other suppliers were Belgium, Germany, Sweden, Japan and France. Of the other metals, brass and copper come next. Brass was imported from the United Kingdom (Rs. 9·92 lakhs) and Germany (Rs. 16·30 lakhs) and copper from the United Kingdom (Rs. 5·56 lakhs) and Germany (Rs. 2·84 lakhs).

The marked decrease in cotton piece-goods was chiefly due to the expected reduction in the rate of duty consequent on the enquiry by the Tariff Board and competition from Indian mills. While in the year under review the United Kingdom maintained her level, viz , Rs. 1·70 lakhs as against Rs. 1·58 lakhs in 1934–35, Japan sent 18·70 million yards of grey long-cloth and shirtings valued at Rs. 22·05 lakhs as against 14·99 million yards valued at Rs. 19·03 lakhs in the previous year. White mulls came chiefly from the United Kingdom to the extent of 15·03 million yards valued at Rs. 33·52 lakhs as against 19·79 million yards valued at Rs. 42·97 lakhs in the previous year. Imports under coloured goods were steady. Sewing thread from the United Kingdom rose from 161,287 lb. valued at Rs. 4·63 lakhs to 199,840 lb. valued at Rs. 5·49 lakhs.

Germany and the United Kingdom were the chief suppliers in alizarine and aniline dyes. The former supplied alizarine to the extent of 116,764 lb. valued at Rs. 1·30 lakhs as against 341,336 lb. valued at Rs 3·56 lakhs and aniline to the extent of 1,235,558 lb. valued at Rs. 24·18 lakhs as against 1,282,649 lb. valued at Rs. 28·69 lakhs in the previous year and the latter supplied alizarine 122,088 lb. valued at Rs. 0·95 lakh as against 15,422 lb. valued at Rs. 1·29 lakhs and aniline 98,201 lb. valued at Rs. 1·26 lakhs as against 111,684 lb. valued at Rs. 1·05 lakhs in the previous year.

The steady fall in import of sugar in consequence of protective duties (imposed in 1931) continued this year. The import was 28 per cent of the trade of 1931–32. Java sent 36,549 tons as against 47,547 tons in 1934–35. The United Kingdom, however, increased her supply from 369 tons valued at Rs. 0·39 lakh to 2,662 tons valued at Rs. 2·32 lakhs.

The decline in import of spices is chiefly due to smaller imports of betelnuts from the Straits Settlements and Java ; the former sent 156,722 cwt. valued at Rs. 14·68 lakhs and the latter 1,297 cwt. valued at Rs. 0·11 lakh.

Japan decreased her supply of artificial silk yarn and manufactures from Rs. 22·34 lakhs to Rs. 13·73 lakhs.

The increase in import of machinery and millwork was mainly in the form of imports of textile machinery for four mills recently started in South India. The supplies from the United Kingdom represented 72 per cent of the total imports of machinery as against 81 per cent in the previous year. The other important countries of supply were Germany, the United States of America, Belgium, Ceylon and the Commonwealth of Australia.

Though the United Kingdom continued to be the chief supplier of cotton twist and yarn, imports from her showed a noticeable decrease. Japan and China on the other hand sent considerably larger quantities than before. Japan sent Rs. 16·73 lakhs, worth of mercerised yarn as against Rs. 11·33 lakhs and China Rs. 9·23 lakhs worth of grey yarn as against Rs 4·59 lakhs in the previous year.

The countries that contributed generally to the trade under paper and pasteboard, were the United Kingdom, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Finland and the Netherlands. The total quantity of printing paper "protected" was 24,891 cwt. valued at Rs. 3·86 lakhs and "not protected" was 182,137 cwt. valued at Rs. 15·00 lakhs. The United Kingdom was the chief supplier in old newspaper to the extent of 267,673 cwt., valued at Rs. 9·68 lakhs.

The United Kingdom, as usual, was the principal source of supply of provisions. She supplied farinaceous and patent foods worth Rs. 10·20 lakhs (as against Rs. 9·44 lakhs in 1934–35), biscuits and cakes worth Rs. 6·34 lakhs (as against Rs. 5·75 lakhs in 1934–35), canned and bottled provisions worth Rs. 3·59 lakhs (as against Rs. 3·35 lakhs in 1934–35), milk worth Rs. 5·05 lakhs (as against Rs. 4·80 lakhs in 1934–35) and confectionery worth Rs. 1·89 lakhs (as against Rs. 1·45 lakhs in 1934–35.)

The United Kingdom sent 26,110 tons of sulphate of ammonia (manure) valued at Rs. 26·26 lakhs and Japan sent superphosphate to the extent of 3,194 tons valued at Rs. 2·32 lakhs.

Exports

Total exports (including re-exports) rose from Rs. 2,525·62 lakhs to Rs. 2,691·28 lakhs. The main items in which there was increase and decrease are noted below :—

	1934-35. RS. IN LAKHS.	1935-36. RS. IN LAKHS.
	Increase.	
Fruits and vegetables	84·59	106·78
Coffee	72·50	101·23
Metal and ores	39·15	85·93
Tobacco	53·45	56·52
Rubber	37·43	56·68
Hides and skins, raw	9·69	29·17
	Decrease.	
Cotton raw	174·35	97·07
Spices	46·01	28·00

The exports of cashewnuts increased nearly five times that of the year 1932-33 and totalled Rs. 104·09 lakhs of which the United States of America alone took Rs 98·46 lakhs, most of the quantity being shipped from the west coast ports. The quantity sent by the African continent for being roasted and re-exported, increased from 11,925 tons to 12,763 tons (Rs. 16·81 lakhs).

The price of coffee continued to fall during the year and consequently the quantity of that article exported rose from 140,579 cwt. to 213,654 cwt. The United Kingdom (71,034 cwt. and Rs. 37·16 lakhs), France (82,553 cwt. and Rs. 35·87 lakhs), Norway (16,721 cwt. and Rs. 7·46 lakhs), Belgium (12,677 cwt. and Rs. 6·11 lakhs), Germany (10,059 cwt. and Rs. 4·90 lakhs) ,Italy (6,539 cwt. and Rs. 3·38 lakhs), and the Commonwealth of Australia (5,862 cwt. and Rs. 2·79 lakhs) were the principal consumers.

Under metals, Japan was the principal purchaser in iron and steel (old iron and steel for remanufacture) to the value of Rs. 2·77 lakhs and Ceylon in brass, bronze and alloys to the value of Rs. 2·04 lakhs. Under ores, manganese ore was the principal article of export. The chief buyers were

Japan (Rs. 26·25 lakhs), France (Rs. 17·34 lakhs), the United Kingdom (Rs. 13·86 lakhs) and the United States of America (Rs. 7·24 lakhs).

Shipments of raw tobacco rose from 16·33 million pounds valued at Rs. 50·65 lakhs to 20·03 million pounds valued at Rs. 63·39 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Japan were the chief consumers and took 11·67 million pounds and 5·62 million pounds respectively. Ceylon also increased her import of cigarettes from 202,441 lb. to 226,959 lb.

The chief markets for rubber were the United Kingdom (Rs. 20·98 lakhs), Ceylon (Rs. 17·56 lakhs) and Italy (Rs. 7·44 lakhs).

Under raw hides and skins, goat-skins were the chief article of export and accounted for Rs. 27·04 lakhs. The United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia and the United States of America were the chief buyers.

Exports of raw cotton declined by 48 per cent in weight and 44 per cent in value. The decline was mainly due to the Tinnevelly variety being too dear as compared with cotton of equal spinning value and consequent purchase of other varieties from other provinces as substitutes. Japan took 27 per cent of the total quantity as against 54 per cent last year and the United Kingdom's share was 11 per cent as against 16 per cent last year. Germany, however, increased her demand.

The exports of pepper fell down by Rs. 11·81 lakhs to Rs. 7·07 lakhs of which Italy alone took Rs. 5·50 lakhs. Chillies and ginger also fell from Rs. 12·37 lakhs and Rs. 2·34 lakhs last year to Rs. 5·98 lakhs and Rs. 1·53 lakhs respectively. The demand for cardamoms slightly rose from Rs. 11·65 lakhs in 1934-35 to Rs. 12·90 lakhs this year and the outlets were Sweden (Rs. 5·65 lakhs), the United States of America (Rs. 2·20 lakhs), Germany (Rs. 1·48 lakhs), the United Kingdom (Rs. 1·22 lakhs) and Denmark (Rs. 1·12 lakhs).

204. The imports of gold fell slightly from Rs. 35·50 lakhs to Rs. 32·32 lakhs of which bullion from Ceylon alone accounted for Rs. 32·04 lakhs. Exports fell steep from Rs. 1,06·54 lakhs to Rs. 4·72 Treasure

lakhs, due to smaller supplies becoming available from outlying districts. Imports of silver amounted to Rs. 5·13 lakhs (of which Government of India rupees accounted for Rs. 4,000 only) as against Rs. 3·18 lakhs in 1934–35.

Coasting trade

205. The total value of coasting trade increased from Rs. 32,02·25 lakhs in 1934–35 to Rs. 32,48·06 lakhs this year of which imports accounted for Rs. 22,22·11 lakhs and exports Rs. 10,25·95 lakhs. The trade with Burma (Rs. 14,51·96) and Sind (Rs. 2,64·62 lakhs) showed increase ; while there was decline in Bombay (Rs. 8,30·09 lakhs) and Bengal (Rs. 4,60·44 lakhs).

Trade by countries

206. The aggregate total value of the trade of the Madras Presidency with foreign countries increased by Rs. 1·65 lakhs. The trade of the British Empire represented 58 per cent of the total trade against 59 per cent last year. Imports declined by Rs. 67·28 lakhs to Rs. 788·67 lakhs or 8 per cent, while exports increased by Rs. 1·65 lakhs to Rs. 16,69·05 lakhs or 0·1 per cent. The import trade with foreign countries declined by Rs. 96·73 lakhs to Rs. 7,82·44 lakhs or 11 per cent but the export trade increased by Rs. 1,64·01 lakhs or 19 per cent over last year.

Trade by ports

207. The value of the total trade on private account of the Port of Madras, which represented 39 per cent of the total trade of the Presidency, decreased by Rs. 22·82 lakhs to Rs. 29,02·18 lakhs. The foreign trade increased by Rs. 7·74 lakhs while coasting trade declined from Rs. 8,50·64 lakhs to Rs. 8,20·08 lakhs. Among the subordinate ports the position of the last year remains unchanged.

Shipping

208. The number of ships, trading between Madras Ports and foreign countries, rose from 1,104 to 1,117. Eight hundred and forty-six vessels were British, 56 German, 51 Japanese, 46 Norwegian, 25 French, 25 Italian, 19 American, 15 Grecian, 16 Dutch and 17 of other nationalities.

PUBLIC WORKS

[*Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Madras Presidency, for the year 1935-36*]

Administrative changes

209. In the Waltair Circle, the Anantagiri section in the Agency area and the portions of the Padwa Taluk and Veeravilli Agency which were attached to the Narasapatam subdivision, were transferred to the Koraput division during the year. On account of the formation of the new Orissa Province from 1st April 1936, a major portion of the Anantagiri section and a part of Sunki section were transferred to the Vizagapatam division along with certain roads and rest sheds. In consequence of the abolition of the Umerkota section of the Indravati subdivision, and the Koraput North and Kolab sections of the Jeypore subdivision, the Padwa section was transferred to the Koraput subdivision and the remaining charges were added to the Jeypore subdivision. The Ichchapur section (which formed part of Chicacole subdivision prior to May 1935) was transferred to Berhampur subdivision. The Agency subdivision of Parlakimedi Maliahs, along with the Agency roads, was handed over to the Revenue Department in May 1935. In the Dowlaishwaram Circle, a special division was sanctioned for a period of eighteen months with headquarters at Dowlaishwaram for localization of second crop zones in the Gōdāvari Central and Gōdāvari Eastern Deltas. Three new subdivisions were formed, one with headquarters at Nidadavole for the execution of the Vemuladevi and Losarigutlapadu Projects, another in connection with the special accelerated and widespread scheme of minor irrigation works and a third with headquarters at Dowlaishwaram for replacing the 2 feet falling shutters over the Gōdāyari Anicut by 3 feet shutters. In the Bezwada Circle, five special subdivisions were formed, one in the Kistna Eastern division for remodelling of channels (for a further period of five years from 1935), three with headquarters at Bezwada, Guntūr and Nellore in connection with the special accelerated and widespread scheme of improvements for minor irrigation works, and

another to execute the Kistna West High Level Canal Scheme in Kistna Western division. A Special Deputy Collector was acquiring the land required for the last-mentioned scheme. In the Madras Circle, a special subdivision was formed from January 1936 for the construction of official residences for gazetted officers in Madras City, at Adyar and another in the Chingleput division in June 1935 for the construction of Wireless buildings at Tiruvottiyur. For the Brucepettah Drainage Scheme at Bellary, a subdivision was created in June 1935. The office staff of the Public Works Stores division was retrenched and amalgamated with the Public Works Workshops with effect from 1st November 1935. A Famine division was formed at Bellary in 1934, and closed on 7th November 1935. In the Coimbatore Circle, the Mettur Head Works division was abolished from 1st April 1935 and the Special division under the Lower Bhavani Project was abolished on 30th November 1935. A new subdivision was formed at Udamalpet in February 1936 for restoration of the irrigation works damaged by the floods of 1935 and two special temporary subdivisions were formed from 1st June 1935, one at Vellore and the other at Salem in connection with the accelerated and widespread scheme of improvements to minor irrigation works. In the Trichinopoly Circle, the Kattalai Special division was abolished on 30th June 1935 and a new subdivision formed in July 1935 with headquarters at Kulittalai. Four special subdivisions were formed from 1st June 1935 for the execution of works connected with the accelerated scheme of improvements to minor irrigation works with headquarters at Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Srivilliputtur and Palamcottah.

Chief Engineer's Office (General, Buildings and Roads)

Consulting Architect's section

210. The Consulting Architect's section was engaged in the normal work of preparing drawings and estimates for important buildings. During the year 399 drawings were produced. Detailed schedules of quantities were prepared for 25 schemes including minor estimates aggregating in value approximately to Rs. 8·67 lakhs. Approximate estimates were prepared for various works

amounting to about Rs. 47·98 lakhs. Education grant-in-aid cases were dealt with to the value of Rs. 17,80,909.

The Special Architect's section was created in March 1936 and some major works were allotted to it.

In the technical section 293 estimates of the aggregate value of about Rs. 225 lakhs were scrutinized during the year. Of these 225 relate to buildings, 9 to water-supply, 3 to drainage, 25 to bridges and causeways and 22 to roads. Technical section

CIVIL WORKS

211. The total expenditure during the year on works and repairs under all heads including expenditure on deposit works but excluding irrigation works was 63·82 lakhs as compared with 57·58 lakhs in the previous year. Expenditure

Work was started during the year on the construction of new buildings for the Headquarters Hospital, Cocanada, extensions to the Madras Record Office and a combined Court-house for the Sub-Judge and District Munsif at Trichinopoly. The following works were in progress:— Buildings

Installation of a combined gas plant for the Medical College and General Hospital, Madras; additions and alterations to the Government House, Guindy; construction of buildings for the short-wave wireless receiving station with quarters at Tiruvottiyur; construction of quarters and other buildings for the Malabar Special Police; construction of a new Headquarters Hospital, Madura; construction of new buildings and compound wall for the Public Works Workshops, Madras; remodelling of the Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras; construction of a Natural Science Block for the Presidency College, Madras; construction of an additional building for the Lady Willingdon Training College; remodelling of the Penitentiary, Madras; construction of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales Hospital for Women and Children (this is

a contribution work); construction of quarters for the Harbour Police at Tondiarpet; construction of official residences for Gazetted Officers in the Madras City at Adyar; and remodelling of the General Hospital, Madras.

The acquisition of buildings on the Madras Volunteer Guards Institute for the Traffic and Licensing department of the Madras City Police was completed and the buildings were handed over to the Police Department for occupation. The construction of Medical School and Hospital buildings at Guntūr was in its closing stage. In the work of extensions to the Electrical Engineering Laboratory of the College of Engineering, Guindy, the main building was completed. The work of acquisition of site and construction of a building for the Municipal High School, Anantapur, was almost completed. The main building of a combined Administrative Block for the General Hospital and Medical College was completed and handed over to the authorities for occupation. The Armed Reserve Police Lines at Salem were completed and handed over to the Police Department.

Roads and bridges

Work on the feeder roads to connect the Parvatipur-Raipur Railway, the Nilambur-Kalikavu-Karuvarakundu Road, the Kondotti-Areacode Road and the bridge across the Kadangalur Thodu was continued.

The road from Lothugedda to Gangarajumadgole was handed over to the Revenue Department for maintenance. The work of construction of a road from Thoppur to Mettur was completed during the year and the road was handed over to the District Board, Salem, for maintenance.

Water-supply schemes

The water-supply schemes in Rajahmundry, Tadpatri, Coimbatore, Palni and Tuticorin as well as the improvements to the water works at Bezwada and Nellore were completed during the year. Water-supply schemes were in progress during the year in Saidapet, Tiruvallur, Arkonam and Tiruvannamalai. The Virudhunagar Water-supply Scheme is expected to be completed in

1937. Extension of pipe lines to Prodattur was also in progress. The Peddapuram Water-supply Scheme could not be started during the year pending completion of land acquisition proceedings and the execution of the Wallajapet Water-supply Scheme had to be suspended.

Drainage schemes

The Madura drainage works were handed over to the Municipality during the year. The accounts of the Salem Drainage Scheme have to be closed. The revised estimate for the Brucepet Drainage Scheme of the Bellary Municipality has been approved. The Bezwada Drainage Scheme is in progress.

Workshops

212. The value of work done in the Workshops of the Public Works Department at Madras, Dowlaishwaram and Bezwada was Rs. 6·27 lakhs as against Rs. 3·89 lakhs in the previous year.

BOILERS

213. With effect from 1st November 1935, the Boiler Inspection staff was placed directly under the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department. The number of boilers on the registers at the close of year was 3,075. The total number of boilers inspected during the year was 1,575 (as against 1,614 during the previous year) excluding 19 boilers which do not come under the operation of the Indian Boilers Act. Besides these, steam pipes in factories, pumping machinery in water-works and drainage pumping stations of local bodies were inspected and tested. The usual consulting work in connexion with new schemes and other work were carried out up to 1st November 1935. Renewal of certificates for 35 boilers was refused. Out of these, 12 were subsequently repaired and certified during the year. The certificates of 19 boilers were either withdrawn or revoked.

The number of accidents to boilers during the year was 15, of which only 1 may be said to be serious. There were, however, no explosions nor

casualties. The provisional net receipts and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 74,569 and Rs. 69,849 respectively against Rs. 83,569 and Rs. 72,065, in 1934-35.

CANALS

214. The total receipts from the Dummagudem, Gōdāvari, Kistna, Kurnool-Cuddapah, Buckingham, West Coast and Vedaranniyam canals amounted to Rs. 4·83 lakhs, being an increase of Rs. 0·24 lakh over the figures of the previous year. The increase occurred mainly on the Kistna Canal under annual licence fees and on the West Coast canals under tolls.

IRRIGATION

Gross revenue and expenditure

215. Expenditure on irrigation works (including capital expenditure on new works) fell from Rs. 141·79 lakhs to Rs. 122·07 lakhs while the receipts rose from Rs. 320·84 lakhs to Rs. 329·70 lakhs. The area charged as irrigated was 7,552,515 acres, 250,125 acres more than in the previous year.

Productive works showed a return of 7·44 per cent as compared with 7·60 per cent in the previous year and 9·07 per cent 25 years ago.

Irrigation works

216. Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept are divided into (*a*) irrigation works, and (*b*) navigation, embankment and drainage works, each class being again subdivided into "Productive" and "Unproductive".

Productive works—Capital outlay

The capital outlay on Irrigation Works—Productive (Direct and Indirect) fell from Rs. 31·87 lakhs to Rs. 18·83 lakhs. The bulk of the expenditure was incurred on the Cauvery-Mettur Project, the Kattalai Scheme, and the Gōdāvari and the Kistna Delta Systems.

In the Cauvery-Mettur Project, the main dam, and connected works were completed in 1934-35; certain subsidiary works, e.g., raising the banks of the Low Level Channel and protective works on the surplus course, were carried out during the year. In the Grand Anicut Canal System below Pudupatnam head, 2 regulators, 3 bridges and 14 cross drainage works were built. The excavation of the Grand Anicut Canal below R.D. 24-65 was finished. Works on the minor distributary channels were in progress and are nearing completion.

In the Kattalai Scheme, work on the High Level Channel was nearly completed and water was allowed to flow down to the thirty-fifth mile. A large area was brought under cultivation during the year.

The installation of three-feet shutters over the Gōdāvari anicut in place of the old two-feet shutters was the only work of importance which was in progress in the Gōdāvari Delta.

In the Kistna Delta, the extension of the Kistna East Bank Canal, and the improvements to the Pedalanka Channel were in progress and also the Kistna High Level Channel in the Western Delta.

The total area under first and second crop charged as irrigated was 3,417,615 acres and 526,696 acres respectively against 3,380,817 acres and 512,222 acres in the previous year.

Revenue and working expenses

The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 217·51 lakhs and Rs. 55·31 lakhs respectively, against Rs. 218·83 lakhs and Rs. 55·64 lakhs in the previous year. The net revenue due to improvements was Rs. 113·15 lakhs as against Rs. 114·09 lakhs representing a return of 7·44 per cent on the capital outlay (of Rs. 15·21 crores), as against 7·60 per cent in 1934-35. After deducting interest charges, the profits of the year amounted to Rs. 51·25 lakhs as compared with Rs. 51·92 lakhs in the previous year. The total net profits up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 30·23 crores. The decrease in gross revenue

was appreciable in the case of the Cauvery Delta System.

Unproductive works—Capital outlay

The capital outlay on Unproductive Irrigation Works (Direct and Indirect) was Rs. 1·38 lakhs incurred chiefly in connexion with the Thippayapalem Project and the Basavanna Channel Extension.

The area under first and second crop charged as irrigated was 343,615 acres and 62,242 acres, respectively, as against 349,863 acres and 49,181 acres in the previous year.

Revenue and working expenses

The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 14·48 lakhs and Rs. 5·78 lakhs, respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 13·98 lakhs and Rs. 6·27 lakhs. Of the net revenue of Rs. 8·70 lakhs, the portion due to improvements was Rs. 5·83 lakhs. After deducting interest charges the deficit for the year was Rs. 8·80 lakhs.

Remissions

The remissions granted under "Productive" and "Unproductive" works amounted to Rs. 1,70,192 and Rs. 26,663, respectively, as compared with Rs. 2,39,615 and Rs. 70,480 in the previous year. The areas affected were mainly in the Gōdāvari, and the Cauvery Delta Systems.

Navigation works (unproductive)

217. There were three works in this class, viz., the Ganjām-Gopalapur Canal, the Buckingham Canal and the Vedaranniyam Canal. The gross receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 81,349 and Rs. 1,88,495 respectively, against Rs. 1,13,882 and Rs. 2,66,079 in the previous year. There was thus a loss of Rs. 1,07,146 to Government on the working of these canals as compared with the loss of Rs. 1,52,197 in 1934-35.

Works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept

218. The amount spent on works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept, including that incurred and accounted for by the Civil departments, was Rs. 33·94 lakhs against Rs. 39·34 lakhs in 1934-35. The area charged as irrigated rose from 3,010,307 acres to 3,202,347 acres. The revenue, inclusive of the amount collected by the Public Works Department, was Rs. 96·05 lakhs, against Rs. 86·29 lakhs in the previous year.

The total area falling within the scope of the Tank Restoration Scheme Investigation is 102,500 square miles. During the year 6 square miles were investigated bringing the total area investigated to 88,773 square miles. Works were completed in 84,883 square miles. Estimates for Rs. 0·26 lakh were sanctioned during the year. The total amount of estimates sanctioned up to date is Rs. 198·86 lakhs. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 0·62 lakh on "Works" or Rs. 0·81 lakh including centage charges.

Tank restoration scheme

219. The outlay incurred on navigation, embankment and drainage works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept rose from Rs. 8·68 lakhs to Rs. 9·07 lakhs, while the revenue rose from Rs. 0·61 lakh to Rs. 0·85 lakh.

Navigation, embankment and drainage works

220. To give relief to an area of about 20,000 acres from submersion caused by floods in the Coringa arm of the Gōdāvari River, a later proposal to crossbund the Coringa River to replace the older proposal to construct a lock near Yanam is under consideration.

Investigation of projects

In connexion with the Gundalakamma Project, a preliminary report on the results of five-year gaugings was submitted to Government. The recording of water levels with the aid of the automatic recorders was continued.

The gauging of the Pillaperu in connexion with improving the supply in the Mopad Main Channel was also continued. Investigation of the scheme for fitting falling shutters on the Nellore Anicut and extension of irrigation under the Survepalli Reservoir was completed and detailed plans and estimates were submitted to Government. Plans and estimates for fitting falling shutters on the Sangam Anicut to divert additional supply into the Kanigiri Reservoir were also sent to Government.

Regarding the Thungabhadra Project, the gaugings (jointly with Mysore and Hyderabad Governments), and the soil survey of the project area by the Agricultural department were in active progress during the year. Proposals for experiments to settle the water requirements for

crops to be grown in the area covered by the project were under consideration.

The Belahal-Bheemanakeri Project was dropped by Government after consideration. Plans and estimates for the Duvvaleru Project were submitted to Government. The gaugings of the Pennar in connexion with the Pennar-Kumudavathi Project were continued.

Investigation of the Lower Bhavani Project continued till the end of November 1935. Calyx drill borings along the proposed line of the dam were completed and, on the results obtained, the estimate for the dam was revised. The ayacut to be irrigated by the project was localized and the net available area worked out after detailed enquiry by the Revenue, Public Works and Agricultural departments. Experiments on the duty of water for dry crops matured by flow irrigation were carried out under project conditions in two selected typical areas (of 100 to 150 acres), one at Chennasamudram at the end of Kalingaroyan Channel and the other at Kugalur at the end of Kugalur Branch Channel. Observations on transmission losses in certain main channels and distributaries were also conducted.

The estimate for the Siruvani Scheme was submitted to Government through the Board of Revenue late in the year.

The estimate for the restoration of the old course of the Uyyakondan Channel, Trichinopoly district, was under the consideration of Government.

Floods

221. Due to heavy rainfall on the catchment area, water in Thippayapalem Reservoir rose 10½ feet in 3 hours ; due to this, the new earthen dam breached in two places on the 25th August 1935. A revised estimate for the restoration of the dam was under preparation. Owing to unusually heavy rains in and around Nandikotkur, the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal breached in two places at 42/7 and 43/3. These damages were repaired.

As a result of unprecedented heavy rains on the 15th and 16th November 1935, extensive damages were caused to almost all the anicuts and

channels in Pollachi, Udamalpet and Dharapuram taluks. Temporary repairs were carried out promptly and standing crops saved. Other necessary repairs of a permanent nature were attended to by a Special subdivision.

Due to cyclone on the 14th and 15th November 1935 in the south and south-east portions of the Vennar Basin, Cauvery Delta, there were several breaches and erosions in almost all the rivers in the Tirutturaippundi and Negapatam taluks. Trees and plantations on the river banks were considerably damaged. The Narpavalakudi Tank in the Vennar division also breached.

Owing to heavy rains between the 14th and 16th November 1935 at Palni in the lower Palni Hills, the minor rivers of the Palni taluk received unprecedentedly high floods causing extensive damages to anicuts and head works across them and breaching the flood banks and off-take channels in certain cases. Necessary steps were taken to repair the damages.

222. With a view to relieve unemployment among the rural population and to improve the economic condition of the country, a widespread scheme of improvements to minor irrigation works was started during the year in all districts excepting Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris. A special establishment consisting of nineteen subdivisions and one division was sanctioned for these works. Good progress was made and works to the value of Rs. 11·05 lakhs was done before the end of March 1936. **General**

ELECTRICITY

[*Administration Report of the Department of Electricity for the year 1935-36 and Report of the Madras Electricity Committee, 1935-36, Vol I*]

223. The year has been marked by general and satisfactory progress in all directions. The Pykara System has become self-supporting in this its third year of operation. Construction work to **General**

the extent of Rs. 42·24 lakhs, mainly on the Mettur Power House and Mukurti Dam, has been completed. Extension of Pykara power to Madura has been sanctioned and the Vizagapatam thermal scheme awaits sanction. Power supplied by generating licensees (43·7 million units) showed an improvement by 15 per cent over last year.

Administration

224. During the year under review, the Pykara charge was confined to the operation of the Pykara System and placed under a Superintending Engineer with headquarters at Coimbatore instead of at Glen Morgan. Two major construction works were formed into another charge under a separate Superintending Engineer. A Mettur construction charge was formed in April 1935 and a Divisional Engineer posted to Singara. For the purpose of assisting development, Government have relaxed several rules, giving the Chief Engineer for Electricity scope (within certain limits) for making possible extensions to the distribution system and other improvements unfettered by routine procedure relating to allotments and grants.

The Pykara Hydro-Electric System

225. The Pykara Hydro-Electric System proved self-supporting and successfully met the demand on it which was more than that forecasted for the eighth year of operation. The revenue realized was greater than that expected in the tenth year of forecast. The Mukurti Dam which, though still incomplete, had been constructed up to such a stage that it supplied water for power from 20th January 1936. The storage in the dam is now an effective safeguard against failure of monsoons.

Power station

The output of the station was over 50 million units compared with the project estimate of 14·51 million units and with an output of 30 million units last year. The peak load was 10,100 K.W. compared to 6,600 K.W. last year and the project estimate of 6,820 K.W. The load factor in March 1936 was 56 per cent. Improvement of regulation on the system has been secured by installation of synchronous condensers of high capacity at Trichinopoly, and boosters at Ootacamund and Iyerpadi.

Transmission and distribution.

The transmission and distribution systems have been extended considerably and further extensions are in progress. The most important addition is the 66 K.V. line from Trichinopoly to Negapatam. The progress achieved up to date can be judged by the fact that power at 66 K. V. is now transmitted satisfactorily direct from Pykara to Negapatam, a distance of 273 miles. Power supplied was extended to nine villages and numerous minor extensions were also carried out. Two hundred and fifty-seven miles of equivalent single circuit were installed, raising the total length (of equivalent single circuit) to 986 miles of transmission line.

Thermal stations

The thermal stations at Dindigul and Virudhunagar have made steady progress and shown appreciable improvement in generation, demand and distribution. The station at Palni showed financial results which were below expectations.

Commercial

As already mentioned the demand on the Pykara System has been increasing rapidly and has been successfully met. The following figures of different types of load will show that the major part of the load is from industrial concerns.

Type of load.	Approximate percentage of demand.
Textile	56
Cement works, rolling mills, etc. ...	15
Licensees	16
Tea factories	6
Agriculture and miscellaneous ...	7
	100

All the textile mills which were originally driven by oil engines have completely changed over to electric supply from Pykara. Twenty-six out of the 54 tea factories in the area are now taking power from the system and the rest are quickly following suite. Agricultural load is also developing quickly. During the year, 172 pumping sets aggregating 1,069 H.P. were installed making a total of 269 sets and 1,879 H.P. connected on the system. The total connected power on the system was 24,140 H.P. as against 13,500 H.P. last year.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Finance

The financial results for the year are given below. The project estimates for the year as well as the actual figures for the last year are also given for comparison.

	Capital outlay up to end of 1935-36.	Gross revenue.	Operations and maintenance expenses.	Net revenue.	Percentage of return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Actual figures for 1935-36 ...	1,77,91,909	16,17,351	3,85,732	12,31,619	6·92
Project estimate for 1935-36 ...	1,31,53,780	6,63,980	2,78,000	3,85,980	2·93
Actual figures for 1934-35 ...	1,45,07,870	10,04,921	3,07,576	6,97,345	4·81

Municipal electric supply undertakings and other licensees

226. The total number of licensees giving supply was 42 at the beginning of the year and 50 at the end of the year. Besides, 12 applications were under consideration and 11 licensed concerns under construction at the end of the year. The Municipal Electricity undertakings managed by the department and in regular operation (especially the Coimbatore undertaking) have shown good progress with a general increase in load and revenue. In the year under report, three municipal concerns (namely, Udamalpet, Periyakulam and Bodinayakkanur) entered the operation stage.

Schemes and investigation

Mettur Scheme

227. Fair progress has been achieved in laying the foundations of the power house at Mettur, the expenditure this year being Rs. 3,20,000. Tenders for transmission line and sub-stations have been called for and orders for their supply placed with reliable firms. A transmission line survey subdivision has been formed in June 1935 and 167·5 miles surveyed already.

Miscellaneous

The main purpose of thermal schemes like those in Virudhunagar, Dindigul and Palni is to develop load in areas to be eventually supplied with hydro-electric power. With this same purpose in view, the Theni-Bodinayakkanur-Periyakulam Distribution Scheme has been designed, completed and started to work. Several schemes were in the investigation stage, the more important of them being the Mekadatu, the

Papanasam and the Lammasingi hydro-electric schemes, the Vizagapatam and the Bezwada thermal schemes and the Coimbatore-Madura extension scheme.

228. The number of inspections and tests increased considerably as shown below :— **Inspection and tests**

	1934-35.	1935-36.
Inspection and test of works notifiable under the Act ...	1,551	1,879
Tests of meters, instruments, etc.	2,666	3,707

The revenue from tests, inspection, etc., amounted to Rs. 26,220.

229. There were 60 accidents this year as compared with 56 last year. But only 24 of these proved fatal (as against 27 last year). Of these not less than 12 were on the high tension transmission lines due to persons climbing the transmission towers. **Accidents**

Ten cases under the Indian Electricity Act were brought into court ; 5 resulted in conviction, 2 were withdrawn and the other 3 were pending at the end of the period under report. Five prosecutions were instituted under the Cinematograph Act ; 3 ended in conviction and the other 2 were pending. Prosecution

230. The total number of cinemas operating in the Presidency was 225, of which 125 were stationary and 100 travelling. Practically all of them were talkies. The number of inspections made was 355 this year, as against 202 last year. A list of materials to be classified as fire-resisting for purposes of rule 39 of the Madras Cinema Rules was approved by a Sub-Committee. **Cinemas**

231. The Electricity Committee was appointed in November 1935 with the Honourable the Law Member as President. It issued a report in June 1936, tracing the history of the industry and the policy of Government towards it since 1924, describing the present state of affairs, assessing the criticism levelled against it and giving its recommendations based on the terms of reference. **Electricity Committee**

TRAMWAYS

[*Administration Report on Tramways for the year 1935-36*]

232. The Madras Electric Tramways, Limited, operate in Madras City a route mileage of 16 miles, 1 furlong and 69 yards, of which 10 miles 2 furlongs and 51 yards is double track. Electric energy is supplied by the Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited. The Company has 100 tramcars (of which 69 are large and 31 are small cars of the corridor type), 1 special car and 2 road-metal-carrying cars. The daily average number of cars in use was 88. The line equipment is overhead trolley system throughout suspended by side or centre poles. The mileage run in the official year was 3,028,896¼, and the number of passengers carried was 27,900,315.

CHAPTER V

REVENUE AND FINANCE

[*Statistical Abstract for British India—Finance*]

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL

(*a*) GROSS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Revenue and expenditure

233. The following statements give the figures for the past two years of Central and Provincial revenue and expenditure, as well as the capital expenditure on State Railways, Irrigation works and Civil works not charged to Revenue, but excluding expenditure on such heads as Army and Posts and Telegraphs :—

A.—Central and Provincial Funds—Receipts

Heads of Account.	Central.		Provincial.	
	1934-35.	1935-36	1934-35.	1935-36.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Customs	5,31,22,714	5,08,61,556	...	...
II. Taxes on Income ...	1,64,66,100	1,57,68,583	...	...
III. Salt	1,74,51,248	1,78,25,733	50	...
V. Land Revenue	431	1,202	7,15,40,509	7,41,20,366
VI. Excise	10,17,838	9,57,726	4,23,11,857	4,08,25,530
VII. Stamps—				
A. Non-Judicial ...	77,909	78,920	81,53,849	80,90,758
B. Judicial	85,246	84,152	1,35,56,936	1,27,27,391
VIII. Forest	...	151	44,34,445	44,96,783
IX. Registration	16,058	16,364	31,92,453	31,15,020
IX-A. Scheduled Taxes	...	...	...	82,667
X. Payments from Indian States	34,46,519	34,46,519	...	...
XI. State Railways	4,58,65,804	4,09,27,184	...	...
XII. Subsidized Companies ..	1,53,072	2,69,640	...	...
XIII. Irrigation, etc., works for which capital accounts are kept ..	...	...	*—45,23,294*	*—43,37,517*
XIV. Irrigation, etc., works for which no capital accounts are kept ..	...	...	1,71,372	2,01,837

A.—*Central and Provincial Funds—Receipts*—cont.

Heads of Account.	Central.		Provincial.	
	1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
XVI. Interest	4,64,778	4,51,905	25,07,027	21,84,162
XVII. Administration of Justice	4,666	4,849	16,41,369	17,39,673
XVIII. Jails and Convict Settlements	...	...	6,05,099	6,43,033
XIX. Police	38,546	39,063	5,75,106	5,48,762
XX. Ports and Pilotage ...	8,874	4,984	...	...
XX (1). Lighthouses and Lightships	2,05,831	1,98,024	...	...
XXI. Education	6,567	5,650	8,30,269	8,36,691
XXII. Medical	41,353	43,643	9,41,650	9,12,169
XXIII. Public Health	...	578	1,05,550	1,07,298
XXIV. Agriculture	3,243	3,655	4,76,248	5,30,616
XXV. Industries	...	...	14,43,866	15,75,531
XXVI. Miscellaneous Departments	2,85,711	1,23,091	47,05,340	48,25,085
XXVII. Currency	18,395	65,433	...	...
XXX. Civil Works	19,244	38,538	14,32,611	11,69,864
XXX-A. Receipts from Hydro-Electric Schemes ...	..	...	4,70,683	9,24,551
XXXII. Transfers from the Famine Relief Fund ...	...	...	...	18,91,857
XXXIII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	75,389	65,953	2,15,503	2,10,759
XXXIV. Stationery and Printing	22,768	22,824	4,33,170	4,18,140
XXXV. Miscellaneous	*−2,90,933*	*−2,15,114*	9,47,450	8,94,034
Total, A ...	13,86,08,071	13,10,91,106	15,62,59,118	15,88,25,060
Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments ...	...	...	...	...
Total, including A ...	13,86,08,071	13,10,91,106	15,62,59,118	15,88,25,060
Depreciation Reserve Funds	...	...	2,13,117	1,89,624
Famine Relief Fund ...	...	...	1,66,597	1,87,571
Subventions from Central Road Development Account ...	...	...	13,46,355	15,87,148
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	...	...	26,64,991	28,02,844
Civil Deposits	...	...	1,16,724	3,11,474
Deposit Account of the grant made by the Government of India for Rural Development	...	...	...	14,00,073
Suspense Account ...	1,57,340	93,926	8,40,713	6,27,100
Loans and advances by the Provincial Government	...	...	47,56,176	37,25,067
Grand Total ...	13,87,65,411	13,11,85,032	16,63,63,791	16,96,56,021

B.—*Central and Provincial Funds—Charges.*

Heads of Account.	Central.		Provincial.					
			1934-35			1935-36		
	1934-35.	1935-36.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Customs	40,55,653	44,23,383	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Taxes on Income	11,51,186	11,99,336	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Salt	17,65,168	18,58,036	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Land Revenue	274	274	19,65,862	43,676	20,09,538	19,04,476	18,898	19,23,374
6. Excise	64,305	52,004	33,31,189	42,969	33,74,158	35,01,370	18,534	35,19,904
7. Stamps	2,558	2,400	6,12,694	1,003	6,13,697	5,79,969	2,485	5,82,454
8. Forest	...	...	36,97,358	1,52,421	38,49,779	38,67,917	1,71,746	40,39,663
8-A. Forest Capital outlay charged to Revenue	...	...	2,76,179	...	2,76,179	2,84,953	...	2,84,953
9. Registration	3,288	4,413	29,18,687	9,172	29,27,859	29,55,569	10,339	29,65,908
10. State Railways	1,77,46,833	1,75,30,990	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Subsidized companies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	11,27,637	11,21,164	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept	...	...	79,74,923	...	79,74,923	79,49,362	...	79,49,362
15. Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues.	...	...	48,09,145	1,560	48,10,705	42,95,449	...	42,95,449
15 (1). Other Revenue expenditure financed from Famine Insurance grants.	...	...	...	...	...	14,250	...	14,250
16. Construction of Irrigation, etc., works.	...	...	3,39,007	...	3,39,007	3,02,469	...	3,02,469
19. Interest on ordinary debt	1,58,39,021	1,51,51,398	*−21,18,670*	...	*−21,18,670*	*−24,89,194*	...	*−24,89,194*
20. Interest on other obligations	53,91,835	53,35,254	24,498	...	24,498	9,646	...	9,646
21. Reduction or avoidance of debt	...	...	26,64,991	...	26,64,991	28,02,844	...	28,02,844
22. General administration	94,947	1,02,313	2,63,23,887	7,23,658	2,75,47,545	2,71,00,756	5,21,158	2,76,21,914
23. Audit	8,05,149	8,20,046	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Administration of Justice	69,882	71,478	94,02,025	2,49,743	96,51,768	94,97,191	1,94,840	96,92,031
25. Jails and Convict Settlements	15,029	17,896	21,20,377	42,998	21,72,375	23,50,014	40,829	23,90,843
26. Police	3,13,420	3,07,620	1,62,95,016	2,71,289	1,65,66,305	1,64,89,043	2,80,344	1,67,69,387
27. Ports and Pilotage	29,558	27,970	9,811	...	9,811	10,428	...	10,428
27 (1). Lighthouses and Lightships	74,207	76,134	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Ecclesiastical	1,96,099	2,12,933	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Political	3,86,876	4,08,645	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Scientific Departments	1,50,000	1,50,000	61,555	23,444	84,999	38,973	28,773	67,746
31. Education	3,59,918	3,59,715	2,51,94,208	1,10,696	2,53,04,954	2,54,33,852	85,042	2,55,18,894
32. Medical	3,52,794	3,49,641	87,27,167	4,67,131	91,94,298	89,24,276	3,78,935	93,03,211
33. Public Health	2,27,854	1,57,145	21,71,518	43,244	22,19,762	23,92,703	33,121	24,25,824
34. Agriculture	9,221	9,992	39,92,461	43,726	39,36,187	40,05,619	64,361	40,73,980
35. Industries	...	...	21,90,552	54,358	22,48,910	21,96,518	63,845	22,00,363
37. Miscellaneous Departments	69,606	70,573	51,82,020	24,845	52,06,865	56,32,090	15,080	56,47,170
38. Currency	4,35,705	12,919	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—*Central and Provincial Funds—Charges*—cont.

Heads of Account.	Central.		Provincial.					
			1934–35.			1935–36.		
	1934–35.	1935–36.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
41. Civil Works	81,009	96,146	1,24,75,134	1,83,631	1,26,58,765	1,20,06,615	3,15,881	1,23,22,496
41-C. Interest on Capital outlay on Hydro-electric schemes	...	...	7,51,117	...	7,51,117	8,86,419	...	8,86,419
43. Famine	...	...	2,18,239	796	2,19,035	15,68,979	2,789	15,71,768
44. Territorial and Political Pensions	5,33,597	5,40,474	...	...	...	...	...	...
45. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	20,27,752	9,03,766	61,31,430	17,45,467	79,26,897	65,88,427	18,91,756	84,80,183
45-A. Commutation of Pensions financed from ordinary revenues.	...	...	6,58,477	...	6,58,477	7,73,096	...	7,73,096
46. Stationery and Printing	35,245	31,248	15,48,530	1,04,896	16,53,426	17,91,448	81,336	18,72,834
47. Miscellaneous	33,084	38,974	4,07,929	142	4,08,071	4,49,931	211	4,50,142
52. Extraordinary payments	4,047	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure charged to Revenue	5,34,52,757	5,14,44,430	15,08,16,376	43,49,855	15,51,66,231	15,41,15,458	42,24,353	15,83,39,811
53. Construction of State Railways	45,66,898	39,33,407	...	...	...	...	...	...
55. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	...	...	28,86,646	48,748	29,35,394	29,70,295	23,065	29,93,360
56-C. Capital outlay on Industrial Development	...	...	*—18,344*	...	*—18,344*	20,109	...	20,109
58. Capital outlay on Hydro-electric schemes	...	...	22,60,884	6,774	22,76,658	40,42,187	2,29,058	42,71,245
60. Civil Works	...	...	...	...	...	5,12,231	...	5,12,231
61. Payments to retrenched personnel	498	*—259*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Capital outlay	45,67,396	39,33,148	51,38,186	55,522	51,93,708	75,44,822	2,52,123	77,96,945
Famine Relief Fund	...	...	...	...	...	18,91,857	...	18,91,857
Subventions from Central Road Development Account	...	...	6,16,113	...	6,16,113	2,72,936	...	2,72,936
Depreciation Reserve Funds	...	...	43,484	...	43,484	37,880	...	37,880
Civil deposits	...	...	1,18,870	...	1,18,870	2,51,232	...	2,51,232
Deposit Account of the grant made by Government of India for Rural Development	...	...	...	...	...	3,32,447	...	3,32,447
Suspense Account	1,28,441	1,02,363	9,24,226	...	9,24,226	6,16,316	...	6,16,316
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government	...	...	36,98,024	...	36,98,024	32,02,576	...	32,02,576
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund	...	...	26,64,991	...	26,64,991	28,02,844	...	28,02,844
Grand Total (Disbursements)	5,81,48,594	5,54,79,941	16,40,20,270	44,05,377	16,84,25,647	17,10,68,368	44,76,476	17,55,44,844

234. The cash balance in the Government treasuries (excluding that held by the Reserve Bank of India) was Rs. 62 lakhs at the beginning and Rs. 53 lakhs at the close of the year 1935-36. **Cash balance**

(b) Central Revenue and Finance

235. The receipts on account of Central revenue in 1935-36 were less than those in 1934-35 by Rs. 75·81 lakhs. The main decreases occurred under "Customs" (Rs. 22·62 lakhs), "Taxes on Income" (Rs. 6·97 lakhs), "Net receipts from State Railways" (Rs. 49·39 lakhs) and "Miscellaneous Departments" (Rs. 1·63 lakhs). On the other hand there were increases in a few items, the more important being "Salt" (Rs. 3·75 lakhs) and "Subsidized Companies" (Rs. 1·17 lakhs). **General**

The Central expenditure charged to revenue in 1935-36 was less than that in 1934-35 by Rs. 20·09 lakhs. This was due mainly to decreases under "State Railways" (Rs. 2·16 lakhs), "Interest on Ordinary Debt" (Rs. 6·88 lakhs), "Currency" (Rs. 4·23 lakhs) and "Superannuation Allowances and Pensions" (Rs. 11·24 lakhs). Increases in expenditure were generally small except under the head "Customs" (Rs. 3·67 lakhs).

236. The decrease of Rs. 49·39 lakhs in 1935-36 in the net receipts from "State Railways" as compared with the previous year occurred mainly under the South Indian Railway (Rs. 35·73 lakhs) and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway (Rs. 13·64 lakhs). **Net receipts from State Railways**

237. The decrease of Rs. 6·34 lakhs in the capital outlay on State Railways was due mainly to smaller expenditure on the South Indian Railway (Rs. 14·16 lakhs) partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure under the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway (Rs. 8·01 lakhs). **Capital outlay on State Railways**

238. The opening balance under "Loans and Advances by the Central Government" on the 1st April 1935 was Rs. 105·60 lakhs. No advances were made during the year. The repayments amounted to Rs. 1·60 lakhs, the items being **Loans and advances by the Central Government**

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Rs. 0·82 lakh by the Madras Corporation and Rs. 0·78 lakh by the Madras Port Trust. The closing balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 104·00 lakhs.

(c) REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN CENTRAL

Provincial balance

239. The provincial accounts opened with a balance of Rs. 347·54 lakhs on 1st April 1935 and closed with a balance of Rs. 288·65 lakhs on 31st March 1936. These figures include the balance in the Famine Relief Fund which stood at Rs. 61·53 lakhs on 1st April 1935 and Rs. 44·48 lakhs at the close of the year. The position is indicated in the following statement :—

	Opening balance.	Closing balance.
	RS. (IN LAKHS)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Balance on Revenue account.	254·16	186·27
Balances earmarked on account of Suspense, Depreciation Funds, Road Development Account and Civil Deposits	31·85	57·90
General balance	286·01	244·17
Balance in Famine Relief Fund	61·53	44·48
Total balance	347·54	288·65

Provincial revenue and expenditure

240. The provincial revenues in 1935-36 exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 25·66 lakhs. The main items of increase were "Land Revenue" (Rs. 25·79 lakhs), "Scheduled Taxes" (Rs. 0·83 lakh), "Irrigation" (Rs. 1·86 lakhs), "Administration of Justice" (Rs. 0·99 lakh), "Industries" (Rs. 1·31 lakhs), "Miscellaneous Departments" (Rs. 1·20 lakhs), "Receipts from Hydro-Electric Schemes" (Rs. 4·53 lakhs) and "Transfers from Famine Relief Fund" (Rs. 18·92 lakhs). On the other hand, there were decreases under a number of heads, of which the most important were "Excise" (Rs. 14·87 lakhs),

"Stamps" (Rs. 8·93 lakhs), "Interest" (Rs. 3·23 lakhs) and "Civil Works" (Rs. 2·63 lakhs).

The receipts include a sum of Rs. 18·92 lakhs transferred from the Famine Relief Fund. The transfer was made to provide funds to meet expenditure under "Famine Relief" (Rs. 15·40 lakhs), "Expenditure on protective irrigation works" included under irrigation (Rs. 1·25 lakhs) and expenditure on other objects for the relief of distress caused by famine, chiefly grants to local bodies for water-supply and drainage schemes and roads and bridges (Rs. 2·27 lakhs). No transfer from the Famine Relief Fund was made in the previous year, 1934-35.

The provincial expenditure charged to revenue in 1935-36 was also greater than that in 1934-35 by Rs. 31·74 lakhs. The increases occurred under a number of heads, of which the chief were "Excise" (Rs. 1·46 lakhs), "Forest" (Rs. 1·90 lakhs), "Reduction or avoidance of debt" (Rs. 1·38 lakhs), "Jails" (Rs. 2·19 lakhs), "Police" (Rs. 2·03 lakhs), "Education" (Rs. 2·14 lakhs), "Medical" (Rs. 1·09 lakhs), "Public Health" (Rs. 2·06 lakhs), "Agriculture" (Rs. 1·38 lakhs), "Miscellaneous Departments" (Rs. 4·40 lakhs), "Interest on Hydro-Electric Schemes" (Rs. 1·35 lakhs), "Famine" (Rs. 13·53 lakhs), "Superannuation Allowances and Pensions" (Rs. 5·53 lakhs), "Commutation of Pensions" (Rs. 1·15 lakhs) and "Stationery and Printing" (Rs. 2·20 lakhs). There were decreases in expenditure under a few heads, including "Irrigation—Other Revenue Expenditure" (Rs. 5·16 lakhs), "Interest on Ordinary Debt" (Rs. 3·70 lakhs) and "Civil Works" (Rs. 3·36 lakhs).

Provincial revenues

Taxes on income

241. Under rule 15 of the Devolution Rules, the Provincial Government receive from the Central Government a sum calculated on the amount by which the assessed income of any one year exceeds the assessed income of 1920-21 at the rate of 3 pies in each rupee of the amount of such excess. Owing to the general trade depression and the consequent fall in the assessed income, the Madras

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Government received no share of the income-tax receipts in 1935–36 as in 1934–35.

Land revenue

The receipts under "Land Revenue" (Rs. 741·20 lakhs) in 1935–36 were greater than those of the previous year (Rs. 715·41 lakhs) by Rs. 25·79 lakhs. The increase was due mainly to better collections.

Excise

The revenue from "Excise" fell from Rs. 423·12 lakhs in 1934–35 to Rs. 408·25 lakhs in 1935–36. The greater part of the decrease was under country spirits and toddy.

Stamps

The total receipts under "Stamps" (Rs. 208·18 lakhs) were less than those of the previous year (Rs. 217·11 lakhs) by Rs. 8·93 lakhs, made up of Rs. 8·30 lakhs under "Judicial Stamps" and Rs. 0·63 lakh under "Non-Judicial stamps."

Scheduled taxes

A sum of Rs. 0·83 lakh was realized during the year from the betting tax. This is a new source of revenue resulting from the tax imposed by the Madras Betting Tax Act, 1935, which has been brought into force in the Chingleput district. A tax at the rate of 1¼ per cent is collected on all moneys paid by way of stakes or bets into any totalizator and on all winning bets with book-makers at the Guindy race-meetings.

Irrigation, etc., works for which capital accounts are kept

The increase of Rs. 1·86 lakhs under this head was the result of a decrease in working expenses (which are shown as a deduction from receipts). This decrease in working expenses occurred mainly under the Pennar river canals and the Srivaikuntam anicut systems.

Interest

The decrease of Rs. 3·23 lakhs occurred under interest on loans and advances by the Provincial Government and interest on Provincial balances deposited with the Government of India. The decrease under the former was due to (i) the Tuticorin Port Trust Board's having repaid part of the loan taken in 1924–25 and the whole of the loan taken in 1926–27; (ii) the inability of the Cochin Landing and Shipping Fund to pay the interest on its outstanding loans; and (iii) the reduction in the amount of interest realized from advances to cultivators due to the suspension of the collection of loan instalments in the Bellary

and Anantapur districts. The decrease in the interest received on provincial balances deposited with the Government of India is due partly to the reduction of the balances on account of their being utilized for capital expenditure and partly to a lowering of the rate of interest allowed.

Administration of Justice

The receipts under "Administration of Justice" rose from Rs. 16·41 lakhs in 1934–35 to Rs. 17·40 lakhs in 1935–36. The increase was mainly due to the credit to this head of the sale-proceeds of securities of the nominal value of Rs. 89,500 representing unclaimed creditors' balances in the hands of the Administrator-General, Madras.

Industries

The receipts under "Industries" rose from Rs. 14·44 lakhs in 1934–35 to Rs. 15·75 lakhs in 1935–36.

Miscellaneous department

The increase under this item (Rs. 1·20 lakhs) was mainly due to larger collections under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.

Civil works

There was a decrease of Rs. 2·63 lakhs under "Civil works", due mainly to a smaller amount having been transferred from the Central Road Development Account for expenditure during the year.

Receipts from Hydro-Electric Schemes

The increase of Rs. 4·53 lakhs occurred mainly under the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme, due to the development of load in Government rural distributions, the greater industrial load in Coimbatore district and the supply of power in certain new areas, including Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Karur and Udamalpet.

Provincial expenditure

Excise

242. The increased expenditure under "Excise" (Rs. 1·46 lakhs) was mainly due to an increase under "cost of opium supplied to the department" resulting from the increase in the quantity and the cost price of the opium purchased.

Forest

The expenditure under "Forest" rose from Rs. 38·50 lakhs in 1934–35 to Rs. 40·40 lakhs in 1935–36. The increase was mainly due to the resumption of sleeper operations in various divisions, the larger quantity of sandalwood and bamboos extracted, the higher rates paid for

provisions for elephants and the larger expenditure incurred on repairs to roads, bridges and other works.

Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues

The decrease in expenditure of Rs. 5·16 lakhs was partly due to the fact that, while in 1934–35 there was a considerable outlay on account of repairs necessitated by flood damages, the expenditure in 1935–36 was generally normal.

Interest on ordinary debt

The interest charges paid by this Government are shown under this head and the interest on capital outlay relating to Irrigation, Forests, Hydro-Electric 9chemes and commercial concerns is shown as deductions from the total under this head and transferred to the respective heads of account. The amounts so transferred were more than the interest actually paid by this Government and the final result is a minus entry under this head.

The net betterment of Rs. 3·70 lakhs in 1935–36 as compared with the previous year was due to the reduced interest charges paid by this Government as a result of the reduction in the rate of interest charged by the Government of India on some of the outstanding loans taken in previous years.

Reduction or avoidance of debt

The increase of Rs. 1·38 lakhs under "Reduction or Avoidance of Debt" was due mainly to the fact that, while the annual equated payment towards the repayment of a loan remains constant, the amount of that part of it which is attributed to interest gradually decreases from year to year and the amount of that part of it which relates to repayment of the principal (which alone is debited to this head) correspondingly increases from year to year until the loan is fully repaid.

Jails

The increase of Rs. 2·19 lakhs in the expenditure in 1935–36 was mainly due to the excess expenditure incurred under Dietary charges in Jails and Certified Schools.

Police

The increase in expenditure under "Police" amounting to Rs. 2·03 lakhs occurred mainly

under travelling allowances, contingencies, and supplies and services relating to "District Police."

Education

The expenditure on education increased from Rs. 253·05 lakhs in 1934–35 to Rs. 255·19 lakhs in 1935–36. This increase (Rs. 2·14 lakhs) occurred largely under Primary Education and partly under Collegiate Education—Arts and Professional. The additional expenditure under Primary Education was chiefly due to the payment of larger teaching grants to District Educational Councils in order to enable them to avoid a high percentage reduction in the assessed grants payable to aided elementary schools. The extra expenditure under "University" was due to the provision of laboratory and other equipment in Government Arts and Professional Colleges and to the payment of a special teaching grant to Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, with the sanction of the legislature. The introduction during the year of certain new schemes and the other causes detailed below also contributed to the growth in expenditure:—

(1) the employment of religious instructors in Government institutions for Muslims ;

(2) the opening of additional sections in the Government Madrasa-i-Azam ;

(3) the deputation of librarians in Government Colleges for undergoing the certificate course in librarianship conducted by the University of Madras ;

(4) the additional expenditure on account of building and equipment grants to non-Government Arts Colleges ;

(5) the purchase of additional machinery for the power house in the College of Engineering, Guindy ;

(6) increased subsidies to local bodies for elementary and secondary school buildings and in connexion with the educational cess ; and

(7) the revival of building grants to Panchayat schools.

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Medical

The expenditure under "Medical" increased from Rs. 91·94 lakhs in 1934–35 to Rs. 93·03 lakhs in 1935–36. The increase (Rs. 1·09 lakhs) was due to the introduction of new schemes of expenditure and other causes as detailed below :—

(1) the employment of additional staff in medical institutions ;

(2) increase in the number of scholarships for students in the Lady Willingdon Medical School for Women, Madras ;

(3) the training of medical officers in anti-rabic treatment at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor ;

(4) the purchase of an X-Ray apparatus for the District Headquarters Hospital, Tanjore ;

(5) the provision of X-Ray installations in the District Headquarters Hospitals at Guntūr and Bellary ;

(6) the opening of a dispensary at Kavarathi in the Laccadive Islands ; and

(7) increased building grants to private and Local Fund and Municipal medical institutions.

Public Health

The increase in the grants to local bodies for water-supply and drainage schemes accounts for most of the increase of Rs. 2·06 lakhs in expenditure under "Public Health."

Agriculture

The increase of Rs. 1·38 lakhs in 1935–36 under "Agriculture" was mainly due to the opening of an Oil-seeds Research Station at Erayanūr (Tindivanam), the appointment of an additional Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies for training and the employment of additional staff in the Veterinary and Co-operative departments.

Miscellaneous departments

The increase in expenditure (Rs. 4·40 lakhs) was due mainly to the larger contributions paid to local bodies under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, partly on account of the arrears of the previous year and partly on account of larger receipts in the year 1935–36.

Civil works

The decrease of Rs. 3·36 lakhs under "Civil Works" relates mainly to "Buildings—major works," and was due to the fact that, while in

1934–35 the Army Clothing Factory buildings were purchased at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs, there was no such expenditure in 1935–36. Further, the expenditure on the construction of a combined administration block for the General Hospital and Pathological Institute for the Medical College, Madras, was Rs. 1·30 lakhs in 1934–35 but only Rs. ·30 lakh in 1935–36.

Interest on Hydro-Electric Schemes

The increase in expenditure on "Interest on Hydro-Electric Schemes" by Rs. 1·35 lakhs was due to the large increase in the capital outlay on the Hydro-Electric Schemes.

Famine

In 1934–35, there was only a small expenditure of Rs. 2·19 lakhs which was met from the general revenues. In 1935–36 the expenditure debited to this head was Rs. 15·72 lakhs, the greater part of which was met from the amount transferred from the Famine Relief Fund. Expenditure was incurred during the year on Famine Relief operations in the Anantapur and Bellary districts.

Super-annuation allowances and pensions

The expenditure in 1935–36 exceeded that in 1934–35 by Rs. 5·53 lakhs. The increase was mainly under "Pensions."

Commutation of pensions

The increase of 1·15 lakhs was due to the enhancement of the commuted value of pensions owing to the reduction in the rate of interest on the borrowings of the Government of India.

Stationery and printing

The increase in expenditure of Rs. 2·20 lakhs under this head in 1935–36 was due to the fact that larger quantities of stationery had to be purchased than in 1934–35 (because the stock was low on 1st April 1935) and to increased expenditure in connection with the printing of electoral rolls.

Capital outlay on Hydro-Electric Schemes

The expenditure was Rs. 42·71 lakhs in 1935–36 as against Rs. 22·77 lakhs in the previous year. The increase in expenditure of Rs. 19·94 lakhs was due to the following causes :—(1) the construction work in the Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme ; (2) the larger number of extensions in rural areas,

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including the extension to Udamalpet and Vellakinar in the Coimbatore district and (3) the execution of the Theni-Periyakulam-Bodinayakkanur and Negapatam schemes and the Mukurti dam. For all the above works, the year 1935–36 was the main construction period. The increase was partly offset by decreases in expenditure in 1935–1936 under the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme and the Dindigul, Virudhunagar, Palni, Trichinopoly and Karur schemes, which were in the closing stages of construction.

Famine Relief Fund

243. The opening balance at the credit of the Famine Relief Fund on 1st April 1935 was Rs. 61·53 lakhs. As this exceeded the prescribed balance of Rs. 40 lakhs, no provision was made for a transfer to the fund from the revenues of the year 1935–36. A sum of Rs. 1·87 lakhs was credited to the fund during the year on account of interest on the amount of the Fund and recoveries of famine expenditure. A sum of Rs. 18·92 lakhs was withdrawn from the Fund for expenditure on measures for the relief of famine or distress. The closing balance at the end of the year was 44·48 lakhs.

Loans and advances by the Provincial Government

244. The Provincial Advance and Loan Account, including loans to local bodies for railway construction, opened in 1935–36 with a balance of Rs. 447·98 lakhs and closed with a balance of Rs. 442·75 lakhs.

Advances to cultivators amounting to Rs. 10·31 lakhs were disbursed in 1935–36 against Rs. 8·52 lakhs in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 0·51 lakh was advanced under the State Aid to Industries Act. The Madras Corporation was given a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs. The loans disbursed to mufassal municipalities and local boards for the construction of bridges, drainage works, markets, hospitals and the like amounted to Rs. 9·04 lakhs. Advances to local bodies to cover deficits amounted to Rs. 3·93 lakhs. Advances to Kallar Co-operative Societies amounted to Rs. 0·29 lakh and loans to co-operative building societies to Rs. 2·76 lakhs.

Statement of Local Funds (Special, Port and Marine and Education Funds) transactions for the year 1935–36 including supplemental adjustments.

Name of fund.	Opening balance.		Receipts.					
	Cash.	Government securities.	Ordinary receipts.	Loans repaid.	Total of columns (4) and (5).	Sale of securities.	Face value of securities purchased.	Total of columns (6) and (7)
( )	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Cantonment Funds	34,210 9 3	20,600 0 0	1,10,756 14 6	...	1,10,756 14 6	...	...	1,10,756 14 6
Minor Ports Fund	3,45,778 9 1	50,56,530 0 0	7,81,771 6 10	17,505 0 0	7,99,276 6 10	6,12,586 6 0	7,45,000 0 0	14,11,862 12 10
Minor Pilotage Funds	16,238 8 7	2,33,230 0 0	1,06,551 7 11	...	1,06,551 7 11	6,762 9 7	10,000 0 0	1,13,314 1 6
Cochin Port Fund	1,59,976 13 11	1,32,200 0 0	3,12,943 4 2	...	3,12,943 4 2	...	...	3,12,943 4 2
Tuticorin Port Fund	88,912 2 0	5,26,300 0 0	2,25,209 9 4	...	2,25,209 9 4	3,25,009 0 7	...	5,50,218 9 11
Tuticorin Port Trust Fund ...	2,19,309 12 4	18,500 0 0	9,51,330 2 4	...	9,51,330 2 4	402 12 0	2,300 0 0	9,51,732 14 4
Lightkeepers' Recreation and Benefit Fund	2,067 0 10	13,720 0 0	3,222 0 4	...	3,222 0 4	1,290 0 0	2,690 0 0	4,512 0 4
Landing and Shipping Dues Funds	3,38,780 14 9	19,73,030 0 0	15,25,836 12 6	...	15,25,836 12 6	6,33,382 11 10	4,72,260 0 0	21,59,219 8 4
Madras University Fee Fund ...	2,86,033 5 5	*19,50,000 0 0	7,65,649 10 7	...	7,65,649 10 7	50,000 0 0	44,000 0 0	8,15,649 10 7
Andhra University Fee Fund ...	10,327 15 1	47,76,960 15 0	3,72,643 2 3	...	3,72,643 2 3	†87,911 11 0	1,13,720 1 9	4,60,554 13 3
Annamalai University Fee Fund.	16,230 5 4	8,57,100 0 0	5,73,331 15 7	...	5,73,331 15 7	1,01,774 2 9	1,10,000 0 0	6,75,106 2 4

Name of fund.	Charges.						Closing balance.	
	Ordinary charges.	Loans repaid.	Total of columns (10) and (11).	Purchase of securities.	Face value of securities sold.	Total of columns (12) and (13).	Cash.	Securities.
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Cantonment Funds	1,19,684 4 0	...	1,19,684 4 0	...	...	1,19,684 4 0	25,283 3 9	20,600 0 0
Minor Ports Fund	4,11,223 13 11	...	4,11,223 13 11	8,41,472 1 11	4,60,330 0 0	12,52,695 15 10	5,04,945 6 1	53,41,200 0 0
Minor Pilotage Funds	73,810 4 4	...	73,810 4 4	11,117 5 10	6,630 0 0	84,927 10 2	44,624 15 11	2,36,600 0 0
Cochin Port Fund	3,31,034 4 3	...	3,31,034 4 3	...	...	3,31,034 4 3	1,41,885 13 10	1,32,200 0 0
Tuticorin Port Fund	4,82,338 7 2	..	4,82,338 7 2	..	3,10,900 0 0	4,82,338 7 2	1,56,792 4 9	2,15,400 0 0
Tuticorin Port Trust Fund ...	2,80,818 0 9	5,85,247 12 0	8,66,065 12 9	2,462 7 6	400 0 0	8,68,528 4 3	3,02,514 6 5	20,400 0 0
Lightkeepers' Recreation and Benefit Fund	3,125 5 1	...	3,125 5 1	2,323 8 0	1,290 0 0	5,448 13 1	1,130 4 1	15,120 0 0
Landing and Shipping Dues Funds	12,87,431 1 6	28,750 13 0	13,26,181 14 6	5,29,065 3 0	5,43,720 0 0	18,55,247 1 6	6,42,753 5 7	19,01,570 0 0
Madras University Fee Fund ...	7,45,114 8 6	...	7,45,114 8 6	50,094 0 0	50,000 0 0	7,95,208 8 6	3,06,474 7 6	19,44,000 0 0
Andhra University Fee Fund ...	3,47,244 0 8	...	3,47,244 0 8	1,08,018 0 0	‡2,47,180 15 0	4,55,262 0 8	15,620 11 8	46,43,500 1 9
Annamalai University Fee Fund.	5,49,026 0 6	..	5,49,026 0 6	1,22,000 0 0	92,200 0 0	6,71,026 0 6	20,310 7 2	8,74,900 0 0

* Excludes a sum of Rs. 50,000 which was included in the closing balance for 1934—35. † Excludes sales by private agency. ‡ Includes sales by private agency.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Loans between Central and Provincial Governments

245. No advance was obtained during 1935–36 by the Madras Government from the Provincial Loans Fund under rule 25 of the Devolution Rules. The sums repaid to the Provincial Loans Fund during the year towards the outstanding balances of the advances taken during the period 1921–22 to 1932–33 to meet capital and other miscellaneous expenditure amounted to Rs. 28·03 lakhs made up of a sum of Rs. 23·39 lakhs towards advances for productive purposes and a sum of Rs. 4·64 lakhs towards advances for other purposes.

Special funds

246. The table on page 159 gives a summary of the transactions in the funds raised from special sources and devoted to special objects and not to the general purposes of administration (Central and Provincial).

...

CUSTOMS

Finance

247. The total Customs revenue fell from Rs. 5,14·80 lakhs to Rs. 4,77·34 lakhs or by 7 per cent. Import duty accounted for Rs. 4,60·43 lakhs, compared with Rs. 4,98·31 lakhs in the previous year. Export duty decreased by Rs. 0·25 lakh to Rs. 3·18 lakhs owing to the removal of the duty on exports of raw skins. The total expenditure of the Customs Department throughout the Presidency inclusive of the contribution to the Travancore and Cochin Governments amounted to Rs. 40·30 lakhs.

Offences

Of the offences detected by the Customs Department, 465 cases infringed the Indian Merchandise Marks Act and 1,426 cases related to the Sea Customs Act.

SALT

General

248. The combined Salt and Customs (Outports) Department continued to be administered by the Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue, Madras. The excise duty on salt remained at Rs. 1-9-0 a maund throughout the year. The term of operation of the Salt (Additional Import Duty)

Act, 1931, as amended, was extended to 30th April 1938 and the additional import duty on foreign salt which was 2½ annas a maund was reduced to 1½ annas a maund with effect from the 21st April 1936. The Kattur (monopoly) factory was closed. The Voyalur, Attiput North, Attiput South and Vallur factories were converted from "monopoly" factories into "modified excise" factories from 2nd January 1936. Certain concessions (to last for a few years only) have been granted on the introduction of the new system to licensees to whom an area of about 1,000 acres has been assigned.

Manufacture

Due to untimely rain and a poor season, manufacture in the year was less than in the previous year and the output of salt was 121·84 lakhs of maunds made up of 118·15 lakhs belonging to licensees and 3·69 lakhs of Government salt. Including 81·86 lakhs of maunds in stock at the beginning of the year and 15·57 lakhs imported during the year mainly from Bombay, the total stocks amounted to 219·27 lakhs of maunds.

Issues

The total quantity of salt issued amounted to 135·20 lakhs of maunds, as compared with 134·27 lakhs on 31st March 1936 after deducting wastages. The slight increase in issues is due to the low selling price of salt in the year. The quantity exported to Calcutta was 2·19 lakhs of maunds as against 4·12 lakhs in 1934-35.

Prices

The average wholesale price per maund of 82⅔ lb. exclusive of duty, sold by excise licensees, was 2 annas 8 pies as compared with 2 annas 11 pies in 1934-35. The average price of salt sold by Government was 2 annas 10 pies against 3 annas 3 pies in the previous year. The average retail price (inclusive of duty) of salt at headquarter stations varied from Rs. 1-14-7 to Rs. 3-9-1 per maund of 3,200 tolas.

Finance

The total receipts were Rs. 1,78·39 lakhs as against Rs. 1,74·71 lakhs in 1934-35. The increase in receipts was due to the increased removals of salt in the year. The charges were Rs. 13·76 lakhs against Rs. 12·77 lakhs in the previous year.

Concessions

The concession of manufacture and collection of salt by residents in villages for local consumption free of duty allowed under the Delhi Pact which owing to abuse had been withdrawn from the Gudur, Sulurpet and Darsi taluks of the Nellore district, was withdrawn also from the remaining taluks of the district on account of its constant abuse in these areas also.

INCOME-TAX

Administrative changes

249. The headquarters of the Fifth Assistant Commissioner's range were transferred from Bezwada to Rajahmundry with effect from the 1st May 1935. Bezwada continues to be the headquarters of the Central Range.

Most of the Ganjām Circle including its headquarters (Berhampur) and a part of the Vizagapatam Circle were transferred to the new Orissa Province. The area in these two circles left untransferred was constituted into two circles, with headquarters at Vizagapatam and Vizianagram, with effect from 1st April 1936. One of the two Assistant Income-tax Officers sanctioned for the old Vizagapatam Circle was abolished. The Income-tax offices in the City were reorganized with effect from May 1936. A temporary Income-tax Officer was sanctioned for the Karaikkudi Circle for a period of six months from 15th February 1936 and a temporary Assistant Income-tax Officer was sanctioned for the street survey of the Madura Town for a period of 15 months from May 1935.

On 31st March 1936 the staff employed for lower income (Rs. 1,000—Rs. 1,999) assessment work was 21 Assistant Income-tax Officers, 3 Head Clerks, 87 Routine Clerks and 36 peons.

The rates of income-tax and super-tax continued to be the same as in the previous year except in respect of incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,999. The tax on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,499 was reduced to $1\frac{1}{3}$ pies per rupee and that on incomes between Rs. 1,500 and

Rs. 1,999 to $2\frac{2}{3}$ pies per rupee. There was also a reduction in the surcharge from 25 per cent to $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

Trade conditions

The economic conditions of the year 1934–35 on the income of which assessments were made in the year under review were on the whole more favourable than those of the preceding year. Export trade and shipping agencies showed improvement. The income of the South Indian Railway was higher than in the preceding year. The number of tramp steamers assessed, increased and there was also an increase in their income. Banking concerns made good profits, mainly from dealings in securities. Better prices were obtained for groundnuts, and the bankers realized their interest. The Marwari money-lenders of Madras did not fare badly in spite of the low bank rate and the Usurious Loans Act. There were larger remittances of profit from Nattukottai Chettis doing business in the Federated Malay States and Saigon, owing to the rise in the price of rubber and other products in those places. Trade in textiles and piece-goods improved. Almost all the cotton mills in the Presidency did well. Silk factories had a favourable year. The manufacture of lunghies in the Tinnevelly district for export to Colombo revived. The mica industry in Nellore and the tobacco trade in Guntūr fared better. Beedi (country cigarette) factories did good business. The sugar factories worked well. As the agricultural season was fair in the north, all the rice mills were active throughout the year. The tea industry continued to prosper. The brick and tile factories on the West Coast showed good results.

But the general economic depression that began five years ago has not yet completely disappeared. The Tanjore mirasdars continued to struggle against low prices in spite of the imposition of import duty on foreign rice. The import of coconut and copra from Ceylon hit the local trade in that commodity. Export trade in coir yarn declined owing to the high import duties in Italy and Spain. The conditions of the pepper market worsened

REV-ENUE AND FINANCE

Coffee planters fared badly on account of poor crop and low prices. Fish merchants had to face another unfavourable year. Hides and skins merchants and tanneries did not fare well. The sandalwood industry in the Chittoor district did not show any signs of improvement. The jute mill at Ellore worked at a loss. The weaving and dyeing industry of the Circars was still on the decline. The salt factories did not work well. The income of money lenders continued to be on the decline owing to the difficulty in the collection of outstandings. The Marwari money-lenders in the north did not fare well. The condition of the Nattukottai Chettis excluding those doing business in Fedarated Malay States and Saigon did not much improve. Money continued to be cheap, and the rate of interest declined further.

It is reported that the development of the Cochin Harbour has stimulated the trade in South India and that when the harbour is fully developed, there will be a further improvement in trade. The availability of cheap electric current from the Pykara Hydro-electric Station in the Nilgiri district has given a great impetus to the opening of cotton mills in the Coimbatore district. A new industry that came into existence is the manufacture of Tamil and Telugu cinema films. There were about a dozen new concerns.

Financial results

The number of assessees rose from 105,080 at the beginning of the year to 108,596 at the close. The increase is mainly due as in the previous year to the introduction of a large number of assessees with incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000. The net demand (deducting refunds) was Rs. 146·02 lakhs against Rs. 154·73 in 1934–35 under income-tax and Rs. 15·85 lakhs against Rs. 15·68 lakhs under super-tax. The net collections were Rs. 139·00 lakhs under income-tax and Rs. 14·66 lakhs under super-tax against Rs. 147·75 lakhs and Rs. 14·61 lakhs, respectively, in 1934–35. The incidence of income-tax demand in the year under review was Re. 0–5–7 per head of population and Rs. 156 per assessee, the corresponding figures for 1934–35 being Re. 0–5–11 and Rs. 165. The total income brought under

assessment in the year rose to Rs. 26·47 crores from Rs. 24·79 crores in 1934–35.

Refunds

Refunds under income-tax and super-tax in 1935–36 were Rs. 30·89 lakhs and Rs. 0·81 lakh against Rs. 25·31 lakhs and Rs. 0·36 lakh, respectively, in the year 1934–35. The expenditure in 1935–36 was Rs. 11·88 lakhs against Rs. 11·39 lakhs in 1934–35.

During the year the Local Government was not entitled to any share in the income-tax revenue under Devolution Rule 15 as the assessed income of the year was less than the standard figure of 1920–21 as revised in accordance with the transfers of business cases during the year 1935–36.

MUNICIPAL REVENUES

250. See supra, Chapter III—Protection—Municipal Administration (Mufassal) and Municipal Administration (City of Madras).

OPIUM, EXCISE AND STAMPS

[*Administration Report of the Madras Excise Department for the year 1935–36; Administration Report on Stamps for the year 1935–36*]

General

251. During the year there was an increase in consumption under country spirits but a decrease under foreign liquor, beer, opium and ganja and in the number of trees marked in the first ten months of the toddy year 1935–36. The increase in consumption under country spirits was due largely to the general reduction in "Excise" by about 25 per cent. It is fairly certain that in some areas licit liquor is taking the place of illicit as a result of the reduction of duty. There was a further increase in the number of illicit distillation and kindred offences reported and this class of crime is being suppressed by continued vigilance on the part of the preventive staff. As a result of the radical reduction in the number of liquor shops, throughout the Presidency, a large number of small shops usually

REVENUE AND FINANCE

managed by actual renters have been replaced by a comparatively small number of big shops largely controlled by financiers with no interest other than a financial one in the working of shops. Experience of auction sales of shops held during the year 1935-36 revealed that in several important towns a state of local monopoly of shops due to lack of competition tended to force up retail prices and encourage illicit practices, to the detriment of Government revenue. Steps have been taken to provide adequate licit sources of supply in areas where their absence was proving a direct incentive to crime. Cashew arrack was allowed to be distilled and exposed for sale side by side with molasses arrack in Mangalore taluk and town. The demand arrack was heavy during the early part of April 1935, when it was a novelty but decreased considerably after that. The demand continued to be poor rendered it unnecessary to undertake further distillation during the cashew season of 1936.

The system of sale of molasses arrack in sealed bottles introduced from 1st April 1933 in Mangalore town cannot be said to have attained as much popularity as was expected.

The orders forbidding the sale of liquor of any kind to any member of the hill tribes on the Nilgiris except on a medical certificate continued to be in force. A detailed investigation by the Collector confirmed what was already evident, namely that prohibition as at present worked had been successful, if at all, only in a minor degree. The Excise Licensing Board and Excise Advisory Committees continued to function during the year.

Opium

252. The issue price of opium remained at Rs. 80 per seer. The limit of private possession continued to be one tola in the ordinary tracts and two tolas in the Agency tracts. The revenue derived from opium amounted to Rs. 32·42 lakhs (against Rs. 34·52 lakhs last year). Rs. 9·25 lakhs (against Rs. 9·78 lakhs last year) represented shop rentals. The number of shops sold was 563 (against 562 last year).

The number of persons convicted under the Opium Act was 125 (against 113, last year). Offences

253. There was no change in the areas for the contract supply of arrack. The excise duty on arrack was reduced by about 25 per cent throughout the Presidency from 1st April 1935 to Rs. 8 in nine districts and Rs. 6-8-0 in the remaining districts except special tracts. The issue strength of arrack continued to be 35° U.P. throughout the Presidency except in the Agency tracts where it was 60° U.P. (In the case of cashew arrack, the issue strength was 30° U.P. for a part of the year.) There was no change in the limits of private possession of arrack. The experiment of closing arrack shops in toddy-drinking areas was in force in the year in certain taluks of the Tanjore and Ramnad districts. The number of shops for the retail sale of country spirits increased from 5,433 to 5,579. There was an increase in consumption from 811,456 proof gallons in 1934-35 to 963,325 proof gallons in 1935-36. **Excise** Country spirits

The total revenue derived from country spirits was Rs. 119·60 lakhs against Rs. 123·41 lakhs in the previous year. Revenue

There was no change in the system on which liquor was supplied in the Agency tracts. The excise duty was reduced from ten annas in 1934-1935 lease to three annas per gallon of 60° U.P. Mohwa arrack from 1st October 1935 and a maximum retail selling price of six pies per dram in arrack shops in this area was also imposed from that date. The effect of these measures was a considerable increase in consumption of licit liquor (especially by the Koyas who used to resort to illicit distillation), and a decrease in reported crime. The total consumption in all the areas under the Central Distillery System was 229,591 gallons of 60° U.P. Mohwa arrack. In certain Agency tracts of the Vizagapatam Agency nineteen combined shops and still licences were sold under the outstill system. Agency tracts

The number of cases of illicit distillation and cognate offences reported was 5,715 (against 5,421 in the previous year). Offences

REVENUE AND FINANCE

254. There was no change in the rates of tree-tax or in the limit of private possession of toddy. During the first ten months of the toddy lease (1935-36), 927,765 coconuts, 528,162 palmyras, 632,789 dates and 3,214 sagos were licensed for tapping. The total in terms of coconuts was 1,708,160 as against 1,777,742 last year. The number of shops sold for the toddy lease was however 10,146 against 9,928 last year.

Toddy

Revenue

The total revenue derived from toddy during the official year amounted to Rs. 2,21,67,310 against Rs. 2,26,91,845 in 1934-35.

Agency tracts

The tree-tax system was continued in the areas where it was in force in the previous year.

Sweet juice

No changes were made in the areas where tapping for sweet juice was under control.

Offences

The number of cases of illicit manufacture of toddy reported during the year was 8,824 against 9,153 in 1934-35.

Foreign liquor

255. The rates of duty on Indian made "foreign" spirits and imported spirits remained unaltered. The duty on beer brewed in India was reduced from 12 to 10 annas a gallon with effect from 1st April 1935. On imported beer the standard rate of Rs. 1-2-0 per gallon and the preferential rate of 14 annas per gallon introduced in consequence of the Indian Tariff (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Amendment Act, 1932, continued to be in force. The number of licences for the consumption of foreign liquor on the premises was 19 (it was 18 in 1934-35) and the number of licences for the sale of beer was 26 (27 last year). The number of retail "off" licences increased from 155 to 160. There was a decrease in consumption under all the heads except denatured spirits, and this is attributed to the general economic depression. The increase in the consumption of denatured spirits was due to the more extensive use of the spirit for petromax lights and spirit stoves.

Spirituous and medicinal preparations

The rate of duty on spirit contained in medicinal preparations, etc., manufactured in bond in this Presidency remained unaltered at Rs. 5 per proof gallon. The duty on spirit contained in

medicinal preparations and the duty on culinary, aerated water and other flavouring essences, extracts, colourings, perfumes and toilet preparations manufactured elsewhere in India and imported into this Presidency by land or under bond by sea, continued to be Rs. 10 and Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon respectively. The duty on spirit contained in certain medicinal preparations was raised from 1st November 1935 to Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon as a precautionary measure against the preparations being used as flavouring essences. The Pharmaceutical Laboratories established for the manufacture of spirituous medicinal preparations, etc., worked during the year.

Revenue

The total revenue derived from foreign liquor decreased from Rs. 12,92,585 to Rs. 12,61,803.

Intoxicating drugs

Ganja and bhang

256. The cultivation of ganja was restricted to Santarevur in the Guntūr district where 74 licences were issued for cultivation on 310 acres and 5 cents as against 40 licences and 173 acres last year. The outturn was 1,404 maunds, 23 seers and 65 tolas of ganja and 190 maunds of bhang. The average outturn of ganja per acre was 4·5 maunds as against 4·6 in 1934-35. The botanical investigation which was started in 1928-29 but suspended during 1934-35 was conducted during 1935-36 in the Santarevur Centre, and it has been clearly established that the hemp plant responds best to intensive methods of cultivation as an "irrigated dry" crop.

The rates of duty on ganja and bhang continued to be Rs. 27-8-0 and Rs. 12-8-0 respectively per seer. The consumption of ganja and bhang and their preparations amounted to 40,340 seers and the total revenue derived from hemp drugs was Rs. 18·95 lakhs. The corresponding figures for the previous year are 44,586 seers and Rs. 20·36 lakhs.

Offences

Seventy-eight cases of illicit cultivation of the hemp plant were detected during the year. There was an increase in the number of cases of smuggling from 32 to 59 chiefly from Mysore due largely to the comparatively poor quality of Madras ganja.

Cocaine

The transactions in cocaine and its preparations were conducted under M. 1 and M. 2 licences. The total sales amounted to 2 lb. 14 oz. and 29 grs. (3 lb. 1 oz. and 388 grains in 1934-35).

Stamps

257. The receipts from the sale of Judicial stamps during the year 1935-36 amounted to Rs. 1,27,27,391. The decrease of Rs. 8·29 lakhs as compared with the receipts for the preceding year was due to the decrease in litigation owing to economic depression and a tendency on the part of creditors to settle their claims out of Court.

The receipts on account of the sale of Non-Judicial stamps were lower than those of the previous year by Rs. 0·63 lakh and amounted to Rs. 80,90,724. The receipts from the sale of new revenue adhesive stamps were less than the fixed assignment on account of the share of unified stamps that was made to provincial revenues prior to 1934-35 by about Rs. 61,000. This is attributed to general economic depression and to the general unwillingness of the public to risk money on promissory notes. Other factors that contributed to the decrease under Non-Judical stamps were the continued slump in trade, the comparatively low level of the prices of agricultural produce, and of land and the consequent fall in the number of sales of landed property.

CHAPTER VI

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES

DETAILS OF CENSUS

258. *Vide* pages 209 to 219 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22 and page 154 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency, 1932–33.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (1935)

[*The Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for 1935; Report on the working of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act of 1886 during the year 1935–36; Statistical Abstract for British India—Vital Statistics*]

Population

259. The mid-year population of 1935 as determined by the method of geometrical progression is 47,113,707, the rate of increase being calculated on the intercensal increase between the previous two census years of 1921 and 1931. These figures do not include the European and Anglo-Indian population and also the population of the Agencies in Vizagapatam and Ganjām districts which have no proper system of registration of births and deaths.

Registration of vital statistics

260. Registration of births and deaths is compulsory in all municipal towns, while in the rural areas it is compulsory only in those villages to which the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act (Act III of 1899) has been extended. The Act has so far been extended to about 35 per cent of the villages in the Presidency, including about 75 per cent of the villages with a population of over 2,000. The registration in practice is

reasonably efficient though not absolutely perfect. The compilation of vital statistics is done by the Director of Public Health.

Births

261. The total number of births registered during 1935 was 1,671,186 (855,779 males and 815,407 females) giving a birth-rate of 36·99 per mille as compared with the birth-rate of 36·17 per mille in 1934 and the average birth-rate of 37·06 per mille for the previous five years. The urban areas (municipalities and rural towns) recorded 241,649 live-births giving a birth-rate of 38·55 per mille and the rural areas 1,429,537 births giving a birth-rate of 36·74 per mille. The proportion of males to 100 females born was 105. The birth-rate was highest (38·85 per mille) among the Muhammadan community and lowest among Indian Christians (31·20 per mille). The birth-rate was greater than death-rate in all the districts, the excess ranging from 3·90 per mille in South Arcot to 17·82 per mille in Coimbatore district. The number of still-births in non-municipal areas was 14,123 which gives a rate of 9·3 per 1,000 live-births. This is much lower than the corresponding figure (45·5 per 1,000 live births) in municipalities due to defective registration (in the rural areas).

Deaths

262. 1,124,336 deaths were recorded in all the districts together during the year as against 1,127,169 deaths in 1934. The death-rate has decreased from 24·95 per mille in 1934 to 24·89 per mille in the year under report. An analysis of the figures shows that

(i) the death-rates in rural areas were less than those in urban areas, excepting for the age-group "under one week" and for the males in the group "5 to 9 years,"

(ii) the death-rates amongst women during the age period "15 to 30 years" were markedly higher when compared with the death-rates amongst men in the same age period, indicating the risk to which females are exposed during the child-bearing age. After 40, the death-rates are distinctly higher amongst men than amongst women,

(iii) the death-rate is lowest in the age period "10 to 14 years" for both the sexes and is very high in the extremes of life.

263. The numbers of deaths due to different diseases and causes in 1935 compared to those in 1934 are as below :— Chief diseases

Diseases.	Deaths in 1934.	Deaths in 1935.	Increase + or decrease − in 1935 as compared with 1934.
Cholera	18,158	35,456	+17,298
Dysentery and diarrhoea ...	97,844	96,181	−1,663
Smallpox	18,088	12,330	−5,758
Plague	2,358	645	−1,713
Fevers	325,050	315,998	−9,052
Respiratory diseases	107,742	102,843	−4,899
Deaths from child-birth ...	13,902	14,439	+537
Other causes	544,027	546,444	+2,417
Total ...	1,127,169	1,124,336	−2,833

Cholera

The number of deaths from cholera is the highest since 1928 and this is due to a rather severe epidemic which ravaged all the districts except the Nilgiris. 1,889,904 anti-cholera inoculations were performed. Provision of protected water-supplies is the essential requirement for the permanent control of cholera epidemics and several "Jubilee Wells" were put up during the year from the Government of India grant for rural development.

Smallpox

The infection by smallpox was widely prevalent and no district was completely free. There was a decrease in the percentage of mortality amongst infants under one year to the total mortality from smallpox with a corresponding increase amongst those above ten years of age, showing that the infants are becoming more and more immune to smallpox as a result of the vigorous programme of infantile vaccination in recent years.

Plague

Six hundred and forty-five deaths were recorded under plague in 1935, giving a death-rate of 0·01 per mille as against 2,358 deaths, with a death-rate of 0·05 per mille in the previous year. The mortality figure was the lowest since the advent of plague in this Presidency some thirty-seven years back. The disease was

mostly confined as usual to the localities bordering on the Mysore plateau and to the Cumbum Valley of Madura district. For the first time in the history of plague in Cumbum Valley since 1920, it enjoyed complete freedom from the infection for over three months in summer. The methods of evacuation, inoculation, isolation, disinfection, and rat destruction were adopted and 84,243 anti-plague inoculations were performed during the year. Cyanogas fumigation of rat burrows was carried out extensively with great success. With a view to encourage local bodies to adopt this measure, the Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 8,000 to pay half contribution to them towards the expenditure under cyanogas fumigation.

Fevers

"Fevers" is a very general nomenclature and there is much room for the personal equation of the Birth and Death Registrar influencing the number of diseases included under this head. A special investigation conducted in certain villages of Vizagapatam district which returned very high death-rates from "Fevers" disclosed that only 41 per cent of the deaths recorded under "Fevers" were really due to that cause. Anti-malarial campaigns and measures were vigorously pursued. About 1,500 lb. of quinine were distributed free in Kodaikanal taluk and another 1,500 lb. was sold at reduced rates through Post Offices. Out of the Government of India grant for rural amelioration, a sum of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned for anti-malarial operations in Rameswaram Island and areas in the districts of Chingleput, Nellore, Nilgiri and Vizagapatam (Agency). Several municipalities have started regular anti-mosquito campaigns.

Dysentery and diarrhœa

The highest number of deaths were recorded in August and the smallest number in April. The mortality was evenly distributed in all the districts.

Respiratory diseases

The mortality was highest in December and lowest in April. The comparative mortality was much higher in urban areas (4·44 per mille) than in rural areas (1·93 per mille).

The number of deaths from child-birth was 14,439 this year as against 13,902 in 1934. The infantile mortality rate per 1,000 births has decreased from 192·90 in the previous year to 178·47 in the year under report. There has been an increasing appreciation and realization of the need for the maternity and child-welfare work. There were, during the year, 118 centres managed by local bodies. There were 20 Women Medical Officers in charge of maternity and child-welfare schemes during the year as against 15 in 1934. Arrangements for an annual post-graduate course for them were completed and the first batch of ten has since undergone the training. Thirteen Health Visitors were in service under the local bodies and three more under voluntary associations. An experiment was tried in Coimbatore district in organizing "Village Guides". These are elderly women who enjoy the confidence of the villagers and accompany the midwife during her home visits and popularise her work. The results were encouraging and it is hoped that other districts would also try this scheme.

Maternal and infantile mortality

The vital index, viz., the ratio of births to deaths expressed as a percentage of the latter was 148·6 in 1935 and so the biologic status of the population is quite sound.

Vital index

264. The following are the figures of births and deaths registered under the different Acts; the corresponding figures for 1934 are also given for comparison:—

European and Eurpean British subjects

		*Under Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act of 1886.	†Under Municipal Acts and the Cantonment Act.	Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act of 1889.
Births	1934 ...	50	168	6
	1935 ...	42	164	7
Deaths	1934 ...	15	66	5
	1935 ...	10	79	8

1,287 baptisms and 788 burials of Europeans and Anglo-Indians were reported this year as against 1,085 and 587 respectively last year.

* Registration under this Act is only optional. Of the 1,411 registrars under this Act, only 20 functioned.

† Registration under these Acts is compulsory.

Registered marriages

Marriages registered under the different Acts are as follows:—

	1934.	1935.
The Indian Christian Marriage Act of 1872	15,993	14,538
The Special Marriage Act of 1872 ...	59	73
The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act of 1865	Nil.	1

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION (1935)

[*Report on the working of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, for the year 1935; Statistical Abstract for British India—Emigration*]

General ...

265. Emigration for unskilled work was permitted only to Malaya and Ceylon during the year. The following are the figures of the volume of assisted emigration during the year:—

Destination.	Port of embarkation.	1934. Emigrants.	1934. Non-emigrants.*	1935. Emigrants.	1935. Non-emigrants.
Malaya ...	Madras Port	18,950	10,851	10,192	4,920
	Negapatam.	10,689	4,996	3,075	2,625
Ceylon ...	Dhanushkodi.	88,808	51,799	8,795	34,223
	Total ...	118,447	67,646	22,062	41,768

The number of unassisted labourers that proceeded from this Presidency to Malaya is estimated at 26,296. There is a remarkable fall in the number of emigrants to Ceylon as the estates in Ceylon found their labour forces practically sufficient after the large recruitment of the previous year. Most of the emigrants to Ceylon were "old" to Ceylon but of less than five years standing or, the relatives of such persons. Eleven cases of prosecutions against Kanganies and others for illegal recruitment were under trial during the year; of these eight ended in conviction.

* A "Non-emigrant" is a person who emigrates to a country in which he has resided for not less than five years or the wife or child of such person.

No skilled labourers emigrated from Madras, but 62 emigrated through Negapatam and 286 through Mandapam.

The health of the emigrants was good during the year. There were only common casual ailments and none peculiar to the conditions of the depots. Health

The number of emigrants repatriated or assisted to return to India from the different colonies are as follows :— Returning emigrants

Colony.	Total number of persons returned.
South Africa	304
Fiji	80
Mauritius	19
Malaya	6,179
Ceylon	6,252

The number of emigrants returning at their own expense is estimated by the Protectors of Emigrants at 15,082 from Malaya and 43,036 from Ceylon. Old age, breakdown in health, unemployment or dislike for estate labour were the causes for the return of most of the emigrants from Malaya The repatriates from Ceylon are large but might have been much larger but for the fortunate rise in price of rubber and tea. Almost all the people who returned from Malaya through Madras were paupers ; no information on the point is available as to the 2,330 men who returned through Negapatam. Forty-one of the emigrants returning from South Africa brought savings (excluding bonus given by the Government of the Union) amounting to Rs. 34,440 ; 37 of those from Fiji brought savings worth about Rs. 12,141-4-4 and 11 of those from Mauritius brought savings of about Rs. 358-4-0. The others (including all the men returning from Ceylon) brought no savings.

266. The repatriation from South Africa was voluntary under a scheme of Assisted Emigration which commenced from 1927. As per terms of the scheme, any Indian who desires to be repatriated is given assistance by the Protector of Immigrants at Durban which includes a free passage to India, a bonus of £20 per adult (£10 for those under 16 **Assisted repatriates from South Africa**

years of age) on his landing in this country, batta for days in transit and a railway ticket to the railway station nearest his village. The health of the return emigrants was good. A majority of them settled down as agriculturists in villages. Fifty-three repatriates availed themselves of the concession afforded by the scheme and returned to South Africa.

Finance

267. The total receipts on account of the Emigration (External) for this Presidency was Rs. 72,005-10-2 and the total charges were Rs. 32,700-5-6.

MEDICAL RELIEF (1935)

[*Annual Report on the working of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for the year 1935; Report on the working of the Mental Hospitals for the year 1935; Annual Reports of the Medical College, Madras, and the Medical College, Vizagapatam, for the year 1935-36; Annual Report on the working of the Medical Schools for the year 1935-36; Annual Report of the Director of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, for the year 1935; Report of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, for the period from 1st October 1934 to 30th September 1935; Statistical Abstract for British India—Vital Statistics—Hospitals*]

Medical institutions

268. The total number of medical institutions of all classes working in the Presidency at the end of the year 1935 was 1,363 (1,116 in rural areas and 247 in urban areas) as against 1,356 (1,107 in rural areas and 249 in urban areas) during 1934.

The different classes of institutions at work were as follows :—

Nature of institution.	Number of institutions in		
	1933.	1934.	1935.
State-public	191	191	191
State-special	29	28	28
Municipal and Local Fund	496	506	510
Private-aided (by State)	478	489	494*
Private non-aided	94	94	91
Railway institutions	48	48	49
	1,336	1,356	1,363

* (428 of these are subsidized rural dispensaries.)

Medical relief

The total number of patients treated in State public, Local Fund and Municipal and private aided medical institutions including subsidized rural dispensaries during the year was 16,816,548 (as compared with 16,237,997 during 1934) made up of 245,590 in-door patients (231,623 in 1934) and 16,570,958 out-door patients (16,006,374 in 1934). Of the in-door patients treated, 153,784 were "cured," 52,158 "relieved," 23,174 "discharged otherwise" and 12,358 "died," the death-rate being 5·03 as against 4·89 in 1934. Judging from the number of in-patients and out-patients treated in all the institutions, the following are the principal diseases in order of their prevalence ; (1) diseases of the eye, (2) diseases of the digestive system, (3) diseases of the respiratory system other than pneumonia and tuberculosis, (4) ulcerative inflammation and (5) diseases of the ear.

The accommodation provided for in-patients in hospitals of classes I, III and IV was 11,210 against 10,658 in 1934.

The total number of operations performed in all classes of medical institutions was 602,304 on 593,708 patients as against 571,988 on 565,358 patients during 1934, the percentage of deaths to total operations being 0·27 as against 0·28 during 1934. The total number of labour cases conducted in all classes of medical institutions in 1935 was 90,910 normal with 81 deaths and 15,913 abnormal with 772 deaths as compared with 84,599 normal with 82 deaths and 13,941 abnormal with 676 deaths in 1934. 2,130 cases of Kala Azar and 77,412 cases of tuberculosis were treated. The total number of patients treated for tuberculosis in all medical institutions during the year was 77,412 with 1,413 deaths. All the Government, Local Fund and Municipal medical institutions and about 50 subsidized rural dispensaries have leprosy clinics. About 40,000 patients were treated during the year and about 809,000 injections were given. The results in the cases of those who persevered in treatment were satisfactory, the chief aim being to arrest the disease. 5,750 men and 1,400 women and children were examined and

treated as new cases in the Venereal department of the Government General Hospital, Madras. The average daily attendance in that department was 153 of which 21 were new cases.

Finance

The total receipts and expenditure during 1935 amounted to Rs. 81,61,644 and Rs. 80,56,386 respectively the corresponding figures for 1934 being Rs. 80,22,534 and Rs. 80,86,217.

Mental hospitals

269. The total number of mental patients at the three Mental Hospitals at Madras, Calicut and Waltair during 1935 was 2,449 (1871 males and 578 females) as against 2,329 (1,771 males and 558 females) during 1934. Of the total treated 199 were "cured," 156 "improved," 67 "did not improve," 34 were "discharged otherwise," 130 "died" and 1,863 remained at the end of the year. The daily average strength of in-mates in the three mental hospitals was 1,818·69 as compared with 1,727·42 in the previous year, and the daily average sick was 287·63 as against 301·34 in the previous year. As in previous years the incidence of insanity was highest during the active period of life, viz., between 20 to 40 years. Amongst the predisposing causes, the admissions during the year were generally from mental stress, previous attack, heredity, *cannabis indica*, epilepsy, bodily illness, syphilis, worry, privation and starvation and alcoholism.

Finance

The total receipts including those from paying patients in all the three Mental Hospitals amounted to Rs. 5,17,021-1-10 as against Rs. 5,03,474-1-7 in the previous year.

Medical education (1935-36)

Medical College, Madras

270. There were 908 students in the College during the year, including 233 newly admitted and 93 women students. The percentage of passes at the University Examinations (M.B.B.S., and L.M. & S.) was 47·5 as against 49·4 in the previous year. Thirteen candidates attended the special coaching classes for the primary F.R.C.S. examination conducted at the College and 6 out of the 17 candidates who appeared from Madras for the examination in December 1935 came out successful.

A number of useful investigations and researches are being carried on in the special departments of the College.

The Pathology block named "Goschen Institute of Pathology" was occupied by the departments concerned in the beginning of July 1936.

The University Training Corps of the College distinguished themselves in various competitions by winning four trophies. The Athletic Club has had a very successful year.

The year 1935 was eventful in that the College completed its one-hundredth year of existence. The centenary celebrations were inaugurated by His Excellency Lord Erskine, Governor of Madras and an exhibition organized by the College as part of the celebrations was a great success.

Medical College, Vizagapatam

The strength of the college during the year was 236 as against 230 in the previous year. 54 students appeared for final M.B.B.S., Part II Examination during this year, of whom 24 passed. All the examinations were held at Vizagapatam during the year.

Medical schools

The total number of pupils in both the Stanley Medical School, Madras and the Lady Willingdon Medical School for Women, Madras was 494 as against 544 in the previous year. There is a decrease in the percentage of passes in the final L.M.P. Board Examination from 43·11 to 32·9. The students of the Stanley Medical School won a number of trophies in games and sports during the year.

Pasteur Institute (1935)

271. The number of patients who underwent a full course of treatment at the Institute during the year under review was 433, an increase of 19 patients as compared with the previous year. 102 patients underwent incomplete treatment. Of these, 58 were advised to discontinue the treatment in the middle of the course. For the third time in the history of the 29 years of the Institute, there were no deaths from hydrophobia. 14,084½ courses of anti-rabic vaccine were issued to the centres during the year under review, an increase of 1,768½, as compared with the previous year. The several centres returned 10,191 case cards as

completely treated, and 1,848 cards as incompletely treated. 21 medical Officers received one week's special training in anti-rabic treatment during the year. 11 Stations were recognized as anti-rabic treatment centres in His Exalted Highness The Nizam's Dominions during the year. 351 animals were treated with anti-rabic vaccine as against 259 in 1934. Of these, 314 were dogs. 342 brains of rapid or suspected rapid animals were received for examination. Several scientific papers dealing with work done in the Institute were published during the year.

The King Institute, Guindy (year ending 30th September 1935)

272. During the year the Institute issued a record supply of 2,182,160 doses of cholera vaccine (against 1,318,000 in the previous year) and this was due to the widespread outbreak of the disease. 51,761 doses of various other vaccines were supplied as against 40,298 doses in the previous year. But only 108,849 c.c. of lymph were issued during the year as against 147,850 c.c. in the previous year and there was a corresponding fall in the number of vaccinations (against smallpox) to 3,893,110 from 4,397,599 last year. 6,000 specimens of water were examined in the year. There was a net increase of work and the estimated profit for the year is Rs. 7,64,814 against Rs. 6,17,465 in the previous year.

Health propaganda

273. The systematic campaign for the dissemination of knowledge on personal and environmental hygiene and on the causation and prevention of communicable diseases was continued. 1,253 cinema shows, 1,010 health dramatic performances, 151,811 ordinary lectures and talks and 19,748 lectures with magic lantern demonstrations were given. Several District Boards keep special propaganda vans fitted with cinema machines, magic lanterns, health models, etc. One of them (in Chittoor district) is also equipped with a wireless receiver set, amplifier and gramophone pick-up. During the year Government have placed funds at the disposal of the Director of Public Health for encouraging (by grants) private associations engaged on temperance propaganda and a sum of Rs. 395-6-0 has been expended.

274. The "Health week" has become an annual national event. Its object is to focus public attention for one week in the year on matters of health. "Health Week" celebrations were conducted in 8,258 centres during the year, as against 8,046 in 1934. A sum of Rs. 89,543-10-3 was collected and spent during the year, as compared with Rs. 87,787-3-4 in 1934. Attempts were made to focus public attention on the special problems of health pertaining to each locality, at the same time without harping unduly on particular diseases and similar topics. Novel methods of Health Propaganda were adopted in some places. Touring motor vans fitted with gramophone, radio, and other equipments toured in several districts. Besides, every centre, where facilities were available, organized a Health Exhibition. The exhibitions during the year numbered 1,748 and were on a more elaborate scale than in the previous year. In many centres, the "Education Week" was also combined with the "Health Week" celebration. 33,043 "health lectures" were delivered ; 2,278 of these were with magic lantern demonstrations. 739 cinema shows were given, 6,169 essay competitions were organized, 5,617 "health dramas" were enacted and numerous elocution contests were conducted. The scout and girl guide movements took an active part in the celebrations. The "Health Week" is in practice also the "Babies Week." 5,273 Baby Shows were organized during the year as against 4,735 in 1934. East Gōdāvari won the District Cup for the best Health Week Celebration ; Saidapet was awarded the Municipal Shield and Rayadrug the Union Cup.

National Health and Baby Week (1935)

SANITATION (1935)

[*The Forty-sixth Annual Report of the Sanitary Engineer to Government and the Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for the year 1935*]

Municipalities

Water-supply and drainage schemes

275. During the year, no new protected water-supply scheme was brought into operation. The only municipal towns that continued to have the benefits of scientific drainage schemes were Ootacamund, Vellore and Madura. Several water-supply and drainage schemes were under execution by the Public Works Department. The whole work on the Bezwada Water-works Improvement Scheme has been completed as per sanctioned estimate. A number of extensions and improvements to water-supply works and drainage schemes were carried out by municipalities under the control and supervision of the Sanitary Department. Reports on completed investigations for Gudiyattam water-supply improvements, Cuddapah water-supply improvements, and Kumbakōnam, Dindigul and Karaikudi drainage schemes were submitted to Government. Investigations have been sanctioned (by the Government) of the Dharapuram water-supply, Palni water-supply improvements III stage, and Pollachi drainage.

Rural

276. There is no protected water-supply in any rural area at present. The plans and estimates for Sembium and Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement were under consideration of the Government. The six Rural Sanitation Units working in the districts of Madura, South Arcot, Salem, West Gōdāvari, East Gōdāvari and Tinnevelly continued to concentrate their attention on the control of Hook-worm infection and prevention of soil pollution. They organized 311 cinema shows, and 718 magic lantern lectures and distributed 13,963 pamphlets. They also made 31,750 treatments. Reports from district boards and 81 municipalities show that in their limits 192,653 treatments were given, 9,388 lectures, 2,958 lantern demonstrations, 724 cinema shows and 148 exhibitions organized, 1,427 public latrine seats and 12,534 private latrine seats constructed and 2,144 latrine

seats reconstructed or repaired. Several district boards offer great encouragement for construction of private latrines. The Rural Sanitation Units also constructed 1,730 latrine seats and repaired or reconstructed 1,056. Special investigations by the Rural and Propaganda Officer showed an incidence of hook-worm ova of almost 100 per cent among the workers in the Sewage Farm at Avanipuram (Madura district) and about 56 per cent among the children in the Municipal Elementary Schools in Saidapet.

Fairs and festivals

Six hundred and twenty festivals took place during the year. The sanitary arrangements, made under the supervision of the District Health Officers in rural areas and of the Municipal Health Officers in their own jurisdictions, proved generally satisfactory and efficient. In the seaside places (Vedaranniyam, Rameswaram, Mahabalipuram, etc.) where the Ardhodayam Festival (which takes place only once in 30 years) was celebrated in February 1935, there were no epidemics at all. In some other festivals there were a few cases of cholera but these were imported cases which could not have been prevented.

Poonamallee Health Unit

The Poonamallee Health Unit is an experimental scheme of intensive Health Work, financed jointly by Government and the Rockfeller Foundation of America. It commenced its work in October 1935 and proved of great assistance in controlling diseases.

VACCINATION

[*Annual Report on Vaccination in the Madras Presidency for the year 1935-36; Statistical Abstract for British India—Vital Statistics—Vaccination*]

Operations

277. The statement below gives the total number of vaccination operations performed during

the official year 1935–36 as compared with that of the previous year :—

Year.	Primary and secondary vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Total.
1935-36	1,418,663	2,857,227	4,275,890
1934-35	1,381,176	3,842,744	5,223,920
Increase or decrease ...	+37,487	−985,517	−948,030

The decrease in the number of re-vaccinations is due mainly to the decreased prevalence of small-pox and partly to the diversion of vaccinators to cholera duty without appointing substitutes. The percentage of successful infantile vaccinations to total births was as high as 96·7 in Kodaikanal Municipality.

Finance 278. The total expenditure was Rs. 7,55,600 against Rs. 7,26,400 last year. The average expenditure on each successful case was Re. 0–6–9 against Re. 0–5–9 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous ... A number of women-vaccinators trained during the year are successfully employed by district boards and municipalities for vaccination in purdah communities.

CHAPTER VII

INSTRUCTION

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

279. *Vide* pages 228 to 244 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

EDUCATION

[*Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1935-36 ; Statistical Abstract for British India—Education*]

General

280. During the year, the Madras Elementary Education Act was further amended, enlarging the Director's powers over District Educational Councils. The rules under the Act were revised. The list of backward classes appended to the Madras Educational Rules was also revised. The Government Training School for Masters, Salem, was transferred to Mettur which is more central and affords more scope for future expansion. The employment of temporary part-time religious Instructors for two years from 1st July 1935 was sanctioned for the Government Muhammadan College, Madras, and the Government Muhammadan Secondary and Training Schools. The Grant-in-Aid Code was amended laying down that teaching grant paid to an educational institution should in future be considered as having been paid in respect of the previous year's working of the institution.

Statistics

281. There was a fall in the total number of public institutions from 50,391 in the previous year to 50,116 in the year under report; their strength however, rose from 3,053,446 to 3,133,426. There was a small increase in the number of private institutions from 1,171 to 1,191 but their

strength fell from 40,757 to 40,554. The percentage of those under instruction to the total population was 6·8 (9·9 in the case of males and 3·8 in the case of females), as compared with 6·6 in the previous year.

University and Collegiate Education Statistics

282. Including the Annamalai University there were 39 arts colleges for men, of which 25 were first grade and 14 second grade. The Findlay College, Mannargudi, ceased to work as a College at the end of the year 1934–35. The "Hindu College" was opened newly at Guntūr. The number of students rose to 11,027 during the year from 10,344 in the previous year. The number of Oriental Colleges for men decreased from 23 to 22, owing to the closure of the Kovvur Sri Vadrevu Jagayamma Sanskrit College but their strength increased from 761 to 791. The total number of professional Colleges for men increased from 9 to 10, owing to the classification of the Technological classes attached to the Andhra University College of Science, as a separate institution. The strength was 2,388, the corresponding figure for the previous year having been 2,292.

Madras University

There were three Convocations held during the year for conferring degrees and His Excellency the Chancellor presided over one of them. The Regulations relating to the Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., B.A. (Honours) and B.Sc. (Honours) Degree Examinations were revised. Regulations for higher degrees in Arts and Science, after post-graduate study and research, leading to M.Litt., D.Litt., M.Sc., and D.Sc., were framed and regulations for holding examinations in Oriental Titles were adopted. Six institutions were granted further recognition or affiliation in newly introduced courses. Several endowment and special lectures were delivered during the year. The strength of the University Training Corps was 12 officers, 3 under-officers and 637 other ranks. His Excellency the Governor of Madras inspected the Corps on 13th December 1935 and expressed himself as extremely well satisfied with the smartness and steadiness of the men. The Willingdon

Shield was again won by "B" Christian College Contingent for the fourth year in succession.

Andhra University

The Intermediate and most of the degrees as well as the Certificate of Proficiency Examination of the Andhra University were recognized by the University of Madras. The Universities of Lucknow, Allahabad and Agra recognized the Intermediate Examination, with Commerce subjects, of the University. The Royal College of Surgeons, London, decided to admit the Graduates and Under-graduates of the Andhra University to the Primary Examination for the Fellowship. Some endowment and special lectures were delivered.

Annamalai University

The Fifth Annual Convocation of the University was presided over by His Excellency Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E., the Chancellor of the University. The address to the graduates was delivered by Sir Mirza Ismail, *Kt.*, Diwan of Mysore. A Research Fellowship for higher studies and research in "Cytogenetics" at the London University was awarded during the year. Several new buildings were completed. Arrangements were made for opening (i) a Bureau of Information with a view to providing facilities for the employment of graduates of this University, and (ii) maintaining an official register of graduates of the University.

Secondary education

283. The total number of public secondary schools for Indian boys decreased from 541 in the previous year to 540 in the year under report. But the number of pupils under instruction in secondary schools for boys increased from 177,220 to 181,687 and the number of girls reading in boys' schools rose from 7,368 to 8,649. Seventeen thousand six hundred and eighty-two candidates, including 959 girls, completed their S.S.L.C. course during the year as against 18,393 including 883 girls, in the previous year. The 1934 S.S.L.C. scheme introduced in Form IV in July 1934 was held in abeyance and the 1929 scheme was re-introduced in Forms IV and V from the school-year 1935–36. The total direct expenditure on secondary schools for Indian boys was Rs. 83·68 lakhs (as against Rs. 81·10 lakhs in the previous

year) towards which public funds contributed Rs. 31·56 lakhs or 38 per cent and fees 52 per cent as compared with 37 and 55 respectively in the previous year.

Elementary education

284. The number of public elementary schools for boys decreased from 43,787 in the previous year to 43,665 in the year under report. The number of Government, Panchayat and unaided elementary schools slightly rose, while there was a reduction in the number of schools under all other managements. But the strength increased from 2,417,410 to 2,485,077. One thousand seven hundred and twenty-five of these were higher elementary schools, the majority of them being under the management of local bodies. The total number of teachers employed in elementary schools (for boys) increased from 96,102 to 97,788. The number of school-less centres for boys in the Presidency with a population of 500 and above was 2,412. The year closed with 1,444 Panchayat schools, of which five were maintained exclusively for girls. The total number of pupils in these schools at the end of the year was 59,253 including 9,513 girls and the average attendance was 48,605. Adi-Dravida pupils continued to be admitted freely and the number of such pupils was 7,325. The total number of teachers employed was 1,871. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2,73,641. The policy of withholding grants in cases where Panchayats refused to admit Adi-Dravida children was rigorously enforced.

Special and technical education

285. The number of training schools for masters was 76, the same as last year but their strength fell from 10,477 to 10,322. 11,874 candidates (8,872 men and 3,002 women) were examined for the Training School-leaving Certificate and 6,368 (4,898 men and 1,470 women) passed. The candidates examined for the secondary, higher elementary and lower elementary grades numbered 2,237, 8,013 and 1,624, respectively. There were 4 aided Commercial Schools (with a strength of 455) and 215 "approved" (but unrecognized) schools with a strength of 6,187. The three

Farm Labourer's Schools at Anakapalle, Palur and Coimbatore continued to function, as also the District Board School at Usilampatti and the Mission School at Melrosapuram aided by the Director of Industries. The subordinate engineering class attached to the College of Engineering, Guindy, worked with 305 pupils during the year. In the Industrial schools for Indians under the control of the Director of Industries there were 7,187 pupils as against 6,122 during the previous year. There were two "Schools of Art and Music" with 375 pupils. On the 31st March 1936, there were 77,263 students receiving instruction in technical subjects as compared with 58,025 in 1935. Classified according to the nature of the subjects taken, there were 5,193 students receiving art education, 2,631 technical education, 61,296 industrial education and 8,143 commercial education.

Women's education

286. The number of institutions intended for Indian girls decreased from 5,560 in the previous year to 5,308 in the year under report but there was an increase in their strength from 408,404 to 411,508. The number of girls reading in all grades of institutions during the year was 881,913 as compared with 845,654 in the previous year. The strength in the five Arts Colleges for women increased from 520 to 600. There were 313 women reading in Arts Colleges for men as against 254 in the previous year. The two training colleges for women in Madras had a total strength of 77 pupils. The number of pupils reading in professional colleges for men was 93 and all of them were in the two medical colleges. The one Sanskrit College for Women at Rajahmundry had 10 pupils on the rolls during the year. Besides these, 8 women were reading in Sanskrit colleges for men. There were 79 secondary schools for girls during the year compared with 75 in the preceding year. Fifty were high and 29 middle schools. The total strength was 21,215 as against 19,830 in the previous year. The total number of girls reading in secondary schools for boys and girls was 28,901 as compared with 26,337 last

year. The number of elementary schools for girls decreased further from 5,336 to 5,083, but their strength rose from 381,013 to 382,523. The number of girls reading in elementary schools for boys rose from 458,853 to 493,882. There were 65 training schools for women in the Presidency (35 were under Government management and 30 under private agencies) with a total strength of 3,331 (as against 3,250 in the previous year), of whom 437 were in the secondary grade, 2,488 in the higher elementary grade and 406 in the lower elementary grade.

European education

287. There were at the end of the year 14 high and 6 middle schools for boys, 20 high and 16 middle schools for girls, 12 primary schools for boys, 7 primary schools for girls and 4 special schools. The total strength rose from 11,310 in the previous year to 11,486 during the year under report. The number of pupils drawn from communities other than the Anglo-Indian and European community was 2,077 against 1,984 in the previous year. The number of European and Anglo-Indian scholars in Arts and Professional colleges rose from 222 to 233. Of the 256 candidates who appeared for the European High School Examinations, 171 were successful, of whom 74 were girls. For the Middle School Examination, 371 candidates appeared and 272 passed, of whom 146 were girls. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 23·92 lakhs to Rs. 25·64 lakhs, the increase being due to higher expenditure on buildings. Public funds contributed Rs. 6·78 lakhs (26·4 per cent), and fees Rs. 6·36 lakhs.

Muhammadan education

288. The number of public institutions intended for Muhammadans increased slightly from 3,601 in the previous year to 3,617 in the year under report and their strength from 248,905 to 260,272. The number of private institutions also increased from 520 to 523, though their strength fell from 20,362 to 20,115. The number of students reading in arts colleges increased from 466 to 504. The number of secondary schools intended for Muhammadans remained the same, namely, 16 for boys and 1 for girls. Their strength, however

increased from 3,655 in 1934-35 to 3,750 in 1935-36. The total number of Muhammadan pupils reading in all secondary schools for Indians also increased from 11,943 to 12,461. The number of recognized elementary schools for Mappilla boys in the Malabar district increased from 1,447 to 1,461 and their strength from 119,622 to 122,581. The number of girls reading in them also rose from 38,078 to 40,326. The Malappuram Sessional School for Musaliars and Mullas had 40 pupils on the rolls. There was a slight decrease in the total expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla education from Rs. 27·06 lakhs to Rs. 26·43 lakhs. Towards the total expenditure, public funds met 81 per cent and fees 2 per cent.

Education of scheduled classes

289. The number of public institutions mainly intended for the scheduled classes decreased from 9,614 in 1934-35 to 9,393 in 1935-36 and their strength from 371,914 to 364,155. The number of private schools for these classes increased from 148 to 162 and their strength from 4,332 to 4,996. The total number of pupils belonging to the scheduled classes in all public schools was 333,358 as against 316,141 in the previous year. Under the rules newly framed, a school is treated as inaccessible and is liable to loss of recognition if no pupil belonging to the scheduled classes is found on the rolls.

Education of aboriginal, hill and criminal tribes

290. The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal and hill tribes under instruction in all types of institutions in the Presidency was 25,879 (22,971 boys and 2,908 girls), as compared with 24,568 (22,090 boys and 2,478 girls) in the previous year. The number of elementary schools for them in the Agency tracts increased from 402 in the previous year to 424 in the year under report and their strength from 11,489 to 12,952. There were 22 Government schools working exclusively for Chenchu children in the Kurnool district during the year with a strength of 548 pupils (366 boys and 182 girls). Besides these, there were 34 schools for aborigines and 25 schools for the hill tribes. There were 71 schools in the Nilgiris, mostly for Badagas,

three schools for Koyas in East Gōdāvari and West Gōdāvari districts 29 schools for Lambadis in Guntūr, Kurnool and Bellary districts and seven schools for Sugalis in Anatapur and Cuddapah districts. There were 259 Kallar schools with 12,772 pupils in Madura district and two Kallar schools in Ramnad district.

Education of defective children

291. There were, during the year, eight schools for boys and two schools for girls.

Miscellaneous

292. The adult education class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, continued to work during 1935–36. Fifty pupils were on the rolls of whom 6 were Adi-Dravidas. Adult educational work in the form of lectures was undertaken by the staff of the Training Schools at Palghat and Badagara. There were 1,042 public libraries in 1935–36 as against 961 in 1934–35, of which 2 were specially intended for women. Seven hundred and sixty libraries were under the management of local boards (including panchayats), 34 under municipalities, 42 attached to co-operative societies and 260 under private management. The First Madras Rover Scout Moot (the first Moot to be organized on a Presidency basis in India) was organized in December 1935 and over 400 Rovers attended it. Companies of Girl Guides were started in many villages. Guiders now number 442, an increase of 73 on last year's figures. The Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, conducted its usual Ten Months' Course of Training for the grant of recognized Teachers' Certificate in Physical Education. It also conducted special classes for school teachers. The College had 64 pupils on the rolls during the year.

Finance

293. The total expenditure on Education increased from Rs. 540·94 lakhs to Rs. 551·51 lakhs, the increase being shared by all classes of institutions. The proportion which public funds and private funds bore to the total expenditure remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 61 per cent and 39 per cent respectively.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

[Commissioner's Report for the year 1935-36]

294. Eight examinations were held at 958 centres, the total number of candidates registered and examined being 53,717 and 51,320, respectively. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease both in the total number of candidates registered and in the number examined for all examinations together by 1,328 and 1,861 respectively, the decrease being mainly in the Secondary School-leaving Certificate and the Government Technical examinations.

Particulars relating to each of the examinations are given in the subjoined statement:—

Serial number.	Examination.	Number of candidates registered.	Number of candidates examined.	Number of centres.
1	Secondary School-leaving Certificate Public examination	18,215	17,795	404
2	Training School-leaving Certificate examination	20,088	18,950	152
3	Government Technical examinations.	14,205	13,395	340
4	Public examination at the end of the Advanced Course of Studies in Sanskrit schools	299	290	17
5	Technical Teachers' Certificate examination	221	208	23
6	European schools examinations ...	634	627	20
7	Examination for Teachers' Certificate in physical training (for men) ...	54	54	1
8	Examination for the award of certificates of competency to persons qualified to teach in schools for physically defective (blind and deaf mute) children	1	1	1
	Total ...	53,717	51,320	958

In addition to the examinations held at the various centres in the Presidency, three of them were also held at centres outside the Presidency. Of these, the Technical examinations were held in the Indian States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and Pudukkottai, and the Secondary School-leaving Certificate Public examination in Sandur, Pudukkottai, Bangalore and in the Province of Coorg.

Of the candidates examined for the Secondary School-leaving Certificate Public examinations,

959 were girls. Ninety-five pupils belonging to depressed classes and 38 who were dependants or children of Indian soldiers, were admitted to the examination without payment of fees. Both the Andhra and Madras Universities appointed Moderation Boards to deal with cases deserving of special consideration in deciding eligibility for admission to University courses of study. These boards held meetings and framed rules and supplemental lists. One hundred and seventy-eight schools (against 163 in the previous year) used the vernacular as the medium of instruction in non-language subjects in the higher forms and presented pupils for the public examination. There was a leakage of Secondary School-leaving Certificate question papers in certain subjects in the districts of Guntūr, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah and a re-examination was held in those subjects.

The receipts were Rs. 4,45,048 and the expenditure (including refunds and the compensation paid to the Andhra and Madras Universities) was Rs. 3,47,867. The excess of receipts over expenditure was Rs. 97,181 against Rs. 1,32,209 last year.

Lawrence Memorial School

General 295. This year there have been perceptible development and advance in many directions but the results in the examinations were a bit disappointing. Fretwork classes, a Photographic Club and an Entomological Society have been started. The School Dramatic Society gave three performances. One of them was attended by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Marjorie Erskine.

Pupils Eleven out of the 12 candidates who entered for Practical Examinations conducted by the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music were successful. All the 12 who sat for examination in theory were successful. The single candidate who entered in the Royal Air Force Apprentices' Examination passed third in order

of merit. Five candidates sat for the Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce and all were successful in most of the subjects, with several distinctions. But none of the nine candidates who sat for the Cambridge School Certificate passed and only 10 candidates passed out of the 37 who sat for the Cambridge Junior Certificate.

Physical and Military training

The standard of hockey, football and cricket continued to be high. The school attained a very high standard in shooting and in the Imperial Challenge Shield Competition, it was placed first in India and sixth in the Empire with an average of 97·17. The school was awarded the Empire Trophy called "Earl Haig's Sword," the Governor-General's Trophy and the award for mass efficiency. Five pupils were awarded silver medals for 100 per cent scores and two pupils bronze medals for 99 per cent scores. Boxing and Gymnastics continue to be popular among the pupils. The school was inspected on parade by His Excellency the Governor on 22nd June 1935.

Health

The number of out-patients in the boys' and girls' branches of the hospital was much lower than in last year. The number of in-patients in the boys' branch was, however, higher than in last year.

Finance

The general school account shows an income of Rs. 3,52,900 and an expenditure of Rs. 3,55,714 for the year.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS

[*Report of the Connemara Public Library for 1935-36; Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1935-36; Report on the Madras Record Office for 1935-36; Statistical Abstract for British India—Printing Presses and Publications*]

Connemara Public Library

296. The total number of books added to the library during the year, apart from periodicals, was 499. The number of institutions sending their Journals in exchange for the Museum Bulletins was 229 as compared with 214 in the previous year.

A temporary special grant of Rs. 500 was sanctioned by Government for purchase of books on Numismatics. The number of readers who visited the library during the year was 59,315 and the number of volumes consulted was 119,570. Lending to residents in the City and its vicinity was continued during the year and the number of volumes lent was 21,035 as compared with 19,771 of the previous year. The total number of depositors at the close of the year was 1,288 as compared with 1,098 in the previous year. One mufassal library, viz., Guntūr Municipal Public Library, was affiliated to the Connemara Public Library during the year under review.

Registration of books

297. The number of books registered during the year was 2,979 as against 3,393 of the previous year. The number of periodicals registered rose from 1,035 to 1083. Of the total number of publications (viz., 4,062) 3,396 were classed as original works. There has been an increase in "Publications in more than one language." The decrease in the total number of books published during the year has affected all languages almost equally. Tamil, as in previous years, maintained its first place in the literary output. There was an increase in the publications classified under "Poetry," "Medicine," and "Religion." Eight hundred and thirty-four of the publications were designed for educational purposes.

Oriental Manuscript Library

298. A few manuscripts in Sanskrit and Tamil were presented to the Library. Sixteen manuscripts and works were transcribed for the Library during the year under report including the work "Bhatti Kavya" with eight commentaries obtained on loan from the India Office, London. There was a fall in the number of visitors and the works consulted by them within the premises of the Library, from 6,940 and 12,957 of the previous year to 6,204 and 11,636, respectively, during the year under report. Works bearing on medicine were the largest in number consulted. Good progress was made during the year in the

preparation of slips and printing of catalogue of Islamic manuscripts in the Library.

Educational Associations and reading rooms

299. The number of Educational Associations was 2,574 as against 2,584 in the previous year. Their strength increased from 106,927 to 116,059. There was an increase in the number of reading rooms and literary societies from 1,132 to 1,428.

Madras Record office

300. The departments of Government made 15,022 requisitions during the year, as against 14,113 last year. The records of the Board of Revenue and Government were received as usual, the former for the year 1914 and the latter for 1930. Ten files from Malabar and a few records from North Arcot, Chittoor and Salem were transferred. Thirteen volumes and seven bundles of the Agency records of the Tanjore Collectorate are still with the Collector in connexion with a suit regarding the Tanjore Palace Estate. Excepting these, the transfer of records of the Collectorates up to the period of the East India Company is complete. The listing of the papers of the Indian States was taken up this year. This resulted in the suspension of the work of cataloguing for a part of the year. Good progress was made in the separation and despatch of records relating to Orissa Province; this was done by additional staff. In addition to seven research students, a number of private gentlemen attended the Office for Research work. The new Curator, who has taken charge after completing his training in England and Lahore, has introduced certain improvements for the better preservation and arrangements of the records, some of them being on the lines followed in the British Museum.

Periodicals Statistics

301. During the year, 357 newspapers were in circulation in the Presidency, including 128 published in Madras City. Of these 69 were in English, 136 in Tamil, 66 in Telugu, 20 in Kanarese, 12 in Malayalam, 16 in other languages (Oriya, Urdu, etc.), 34 bi-lingual, and 4 tri-lingual. The language in which there was the largest increase in the number of periodicals was Tamil. Many of the new periodicals in this language were devoted to the subjects of drama, cinema and

music. The principal dailies in English were the *Hindu*, the *Madras Mail*, the *Justice* and the *Indian Express*. The *Sunday Chronicle* ceased publication during the year. The tone of these papers continued to be the same as in last year. The more important vernacular papers were the *Swadesamitran* and the *Dhinamani* (which is a counter-part of the Indian Express) in Tamil, the *Andhra Patrika* in Telugu, the *Mathrubhumi* in Malayalam and the *Viswakarnataka* in Kanarese. The *Ananda Vikatan* (in Tamil) and *My Magazine of India* (in English) were humorous weeklies with wide circulation. Though they were primarily humorous, they discussed in general a variety of topics including politics.

Topics

The Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty The King Emperor evoked loyal and sincere tributes from all sections of the press. The Golden Jubilee of the Congress which took place during the year was treated in a restrained manner by most of the English papers and in an enthusiastic manner by several Vernacular papers. Very keen interest was evinced in the Italo-Ethiopian War (at every stage) by almost all the papers. A general sympathy for Ethiopia was prominent. The Hoare-Laval Peace plan was freely criticised and discussed. The Anglo-Egyptian and Anglo-Irish relations also engaged the attention of the papers but to a comparatively less extent. Japan's policy in Manchukuo and her trade policy also attracted much attention and criticism.

LITERARY SOCIETIES

302. *Vide* pages 252 to 254 of the report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22.

Arts and Sciences

Government Museum

303. New cases have been added in the Botanical and Zoological galleries and in these as well as other galleries, the improvement in labelling has been continued. Over 1,400 coins were examined

and 659 purchased. Two hundred and eighty-two coins were examined and identified for other institutions and private collectors. Thirty-two bronze images and four bronze horns were restored by the electrolytic method and over a thousand coins treated by chemical methods. Exchange of publications was discontinued with four institutions and instituted with 16 new ones. The Superintendent, Government Museum, delivered 15 lectures as Honorary Reader, Madras University.

Demonstrations to teachers of secondary schools in the city were continued. Ten schools sent a total number of 75 teachers. 6,937 pupils belonging to 217 schools of Madras City and its suburbs were conducted round the Museum by 250 teachers, as compared with 4,516 pupils belonging to about 130 schools with 171 teachers in the previous year ; and 324 students with 15 teachers from 13 schools in other parts of the Presidency visited the Museum. A party of 7 B.Sc. students from Karnatak College, Dharwar, and another party of 60 students from the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, visited the Museum. Training in Taxidermy was given to two people.

Zoological Gardens

304. The Corporation Zoological Gardens continued to be under the charge of a zoology graduate. There is a small lake in the gardens adding to the environmental conditions of the wild animals. Pleasure-boats are allowed to be plied in the lake. Visitors to the Zoo are charged one anna per head and the right of collecting entrance fee together with the rent of bazaars attached thereto from 1st April 1935 to 31st March 1936 was let out on contract for Rs. 22,550.

Astronomy (1935)

Kodaikanal Observatory.

305. The Kodaikanal Observatory is devoted mainly to solar research work, but complete meteorological and seismometric records are also maintained.

The part of the programme of the International Astronomical Union assigned to this observatory was continued as in previous years.

Photoheliograms were obtained on 324 days, spectroheliograms of the sun's disc in calcium light on 309 days and in hydrogen light on 261 days and spectroheliograms of prominences on the limb in calcium light on 289 days.

With the advance of the new sunspot cycle, there has been a further increase in all forms of solar activity over that of the year 1934. The mean daily number of spots showed an increase of 293 per cent, the mean daily areas of calcium prominences an increase of 26 per cent, the mean daily numbers of calcium prominences an increase of 2 per cent, and hydrogen absorption markings an increase of 123 per cent.

Regular observations with the Hale spectrohelioscope were made on all days except Sundays and holidays, whenever the weather permitted.

With the increase in solar activity there has been a corresponding increase in the number of solar eruptions and of displacements in them.

The Director and the Assistant Director continued their photometric studies of the calcium lines in different parts of the sun's disc, and the Director continued his similar study of the hydrogen lines. Preliminary values of the densities of the atoms of calcium and hydrogen in the lower part of the sun's reversing layer have been derived from the measures.

The Director has observed in full daylight the bright reversal of the infra-red oxygen triplet in the sun's chromosphere, which is evidence of great abundance of oxygen to considerable heights in the chromosphere.

CHAPTER VIII

ARCHAEOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY

Archaeology

306. During the year under review, out of Rs. 24,143, allotted for the conservation of ancient monuments in the Madras Presidency, a sum of Rs. 23,880 was spent (corresponding expenditure last year was Rs. 19,009). The above figure (for this year or last year) does not include an expenditure of Rs. 300 in the Province of Coorg which was met from a separate allotment. Besides the usual annual repairs and upkeep and some improvements at Hampi Ruins, Gingee and Mahabalipuram, special repairs were undertaken to a few less important monuments, viz., the palace in the Gurramkonda Fort (Chittoor district), the Jain temple at Sultan's Battery (Malabar district), the Irrukalamma temple in Nellore town, the buildings in the Fort of Gandikota (Cuddapah district), and the forts at Namakkal, Sankaridrug, Dindigul and Dansborg Castle, Tranquebar. Trial excavations were undertaken at the village of Makkada desam (Malabar district), Kadayanallur (Tinnevelly district), Nanjundapuram (Coimbatore district), the Cairn Hill near Ootacamund (Nilgiri district), Siyyamangalam (North Arcot district), Markapur (Nellore district), Nandalur (Cuddapah district), Nagarjunakonda (Guntūr district) and Hampi (Bellary district). Two small pre-historic caves were excavated and each was found to contain a stone-seat on legs, traces of a small veranda and steps in front. The fields of Kadayanallur yielded a few small pots, a large broken burial urn and two cannon balls, in appearance similar to those found at Adichanallur by Mr. A. Rea. At Nanjundapuram, a series of small burial chambers built of stone slabs were exposed. On the summit of the Cairn Hill were found fragments of curious pottery and animal figures, probably being the work of ancient Todas supposed to be the first settlers on the Nilgiris. In the vicinity of the rock-cut cave temple at

ARCHAEOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY

Siyyamangalam, a big stone image (of a goddess) of the Pallava Art was unearthed. A small earthen bowl together with fragments of pottery was found at Markapur. A few fragments of sculpture and a slightly worn-out stupa panel of a large size were unearthed at the foot of the Nagarjunakonda Hill Fort. The work of recovering images, sculptures, objects of architectural interest, etc., at Hampi was continued. During the year, about 120 objects including three inscribed slabs were discovered from the surrounding fields and debris of deserted ruins. A fountain tank with a figure of an elephant as a spout adjoining the Audience Hall and a stone pillared gate in the compound of the Hazara Ramachandra Temple were also excavated.

Epigraphy

307. During the year, 193 villages in the Madras Presidency were visited, 338 inscriptions copied, fourteen copper-plate grants examined, and 77 photographs of historical and sculptural interest taken. Of the copper-plate grants, the earliest belongs to the Eastern Ganga king Indravarman and is dated the 39th year of the Ganga era. A set of five plates deposited in the Madras Museum was found, on examination, to contain three separate documents of the 9th and 10th centuries A.D. The earliest of them refers to the reign of a certain *Adhirāja* Śrīkaṇṭha Chōḷa, possibly a member of the Telugu-Chōḷa family which held sway over portions of what is now the Cuddapah district. The third dated Śaka 893 belongs to the reign of Vaidumba-Mahārāja. A copper-plate inscription dated A.D. 1676, a photograph of which was received from the Batavia Museum, is of interest to the students of modern history. It is a charter given by the Tanjore Mahratta king Ēkōji-Mahārāja to the Honourable the Dutch East India Company, confirming certain trading and colonising privileges on the East Coast in the vicinity of Negapatam. These prerogatives had originally been granted to the Company in the time of Chokanātha-Nāyaka of Madura (A.D. 1664) and of Vijayarāghava-Nāyaka of Tanjore (A.D. 1669). Of the stone inscriptions, the earliest is a label engraved in

characters of the 7th century A.D. on a pilaster in the rock-cut temple at Piḷḷaiyārpatti in the Ramnad district. This temple appears to be earliest of the rock-cut temples so far discovered in the Pāṇḍya country. An early Tamil epigraph from the Tirukkoyilur taluk (South Arcot district) belongs to one Parakēsarivarman. It may be attributed to Vijayālaya of the revived Chōḷa line, for whom it furnishes, for the first time, the title *Tanjaikonda*, i.e., "he who took Tanjai." This achievement is also claimed for him in the Tiruvālaṅgāḍu plates of Rājēndra Chōḷa I. Some early Pāṇḍya inscriptions in Vaṭṭeḻuttu characters secured from the village Ukkiraṅkōṭṭai (Tinnevelly district) establish the identity of this place with Karavandapura in Kaḷakkudināḍu, famous as the native place of Uttaramantri Māṟaṉ-Kāri, the excavator of the Narasiṁha cave temple at Āṇamalai. The inscriptions also incidentally indicate the existence of a fortification round this place which was of great importance in ancient days. Some new inscriptions were copied at Hampi in Bellary district. One of these, a fragmentary record in verse mentions three Jaina teachers (Gollāchārya, his disciple Guṇachandra and the latter's disciple Indranandi) whose feet are stated to have been worshipped by kings. It may be assigned on palaeographical grounds to the eleventh century A.D. and would thus be the earliest record found at Hampi. An inscription found engraved above a sculptured human figure, in the Hanumān temple near the old gate states that the figure is a statue of king Mallikārjuna, son of Prahuḍa (Prauḍha)-Dēvēndrarāya. This is the first known sculptural representation of a king of the Sangama dynasty of Vijayanagara. Volume VIII of *South India Inscriptions* was completed and got ready for print and fair progress was made towards preparation of the next volume of Tamil inscriptions.

CHAPTER IX

MISCELLANEOUS

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION

308. *Vide* pages 259 to 262 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22 and page 222 of the Report for the year 1929–30.

ECCLESIASTICAL

Church of England

309. On the 31st March 1936 there were in all 90 clerks in Holy Orders, officiating under the licence of the Bishop of Madras. Of these, 43 were Indian clergymen. The Diocese of Madras completed its hundredth year in October 1935. The Centenary was celebrated on a proper scale under the lead of The Most Reverend the Metropolitan. During the year two Indians and one European were ordained deacon and two Indians and one European were ordained priest. Thirteen clergymen were licensed to officiate in the diocese. St. Stephen's Church, Pallavaram, was consecrated on the 21st July 1935. In addition to the ordinary tours, the Bishop visited Nagpur in April 1935 and again in January 1936 to attend the Conference on Christian Higher Education under the auspices of the National Christian Council, and was also summoned by the Metropolitan to Calcutta in January 1936 to attend a special session of the Episcopal Synod. Alms and other contributions received through the clergymen ministering to English congregations in the Diocese of Madras, Tinnevelly, Dornakal, Travancore and Cochin amounted to Rs. 1,71,610-15-7 as against Rs. 1,64,145 last year.

Church of Scotland

310. At the beginning of the official year there were three chaplains on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment (Church of Scotland) in the Presidency. At the end of the (official) year there were only two chaplains on the establishment. The Rev. J. R. Forgan, D.D., who had been appointed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland as its Commissioner to visit troops and congregations in India, spent a fortnight in the Presidency.

STATIONERY

Finance

311. The financial details relating to the stock of stationery at the beginning and end of the year are given below side by side with corresponding figures for last year.

	1935-36.			1934-35.		
	English.	Indian.	Total.	English.	Indian.	Total.
	RS.	Rs.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.
Opening balance of Stores	3,36,565	1,21,606	4,58,171	4 83,792	1,70,252	6,54,044
Receipts	3,80,730	2,40,934	6,21,664	2,98,323	1,86,048	4,84,371
Total	7,17,295	3,62,540	10,79,835	7,82,115	3,56,300	11,38,415
Issues (of all kinds).	4,86,801	2,04,288	6,91,089	4,45,550	2,34,694	6,80,244
Balance	2,30,494	1,58,252	3,88,746	3,36,565	1,21,606	4,58,171
Total of Stationery debited to Local Funds and that issued on payment.	...	...	21,624	...	...	18,866

GOVERNMENT PRESS

Finance

312. The receipts for the year including receipts in England amounted to Rs. 3,87,531 as compared with Rs. 4,07,136 (revised) in the previous year, the difference being mainly due to the discontinuance of recovery of cost of printing work done for the Record of Rights Officer, Cauvery-Mettur Project. The net expenditure under Government Presses inclusive of expenditure in England was Rs. 11,51,869 against

Rs. 10,52,237 in 1934–35, the variation being mainly due to increased expenditure in connexion with the printing of electoral rolls under the new constitution.

Publications

313. Acts and books to the face value of Rs. 56,852 were added during the year against Rs. 68,475 in the previous year, the decrease mainly falling under the value of Acts and Bulletins printed during the year. The sales including those by commission agents amounted to Rs. 34,038 against Rs. 35,222 in 1934–35 and those effected through agents alone to Rs. 14,191 as compared with Rs. 12,922 in the previous year. The value of free issues of priced publications during the year amounted to Rs. 71,692 against Rs. 61,929 in the previous year. The total number of books, gazettes, papers, etc., distributed apart from sales, was 396,835 including 30,094 copies of Legislative Council Proceedings and other papers placed at the disposal of the press.

Printing and binding

314. The total work charges for printing and binding amounted to Rs. 10,58,713, the cost of paper and binding materials to Rs. 3,94,007 and the cost of maps, stereos, blocks, etc., to Rs. 11,157.

Miscellaneous

315. The total output in the type-foundry was 130,841 lb. consisting of foundry cast types, monotype cast types, leads and rule materials and stereo and electro types, the heavy increase in production having been necessitated by the printing of electoral rolls of the Madras Provincial Legislature under the new constitution. The expenditure on the supply of and repairs to rubber stamps, pads, etc., amounted to Rs. 4,970. The total number of copies of forms and covers printed for supply during the year was 212·25 millions, showing an increase of 66·85 millions over the previous year. The increase was due to the general rise in supplies of standardized forms to several offices and to the printing of election forms for the Local Board elections.

Plant to the value of Rs. 2,23,468 was added during the year. The book value of plant, after deducting depreciation, at the close of the year,

was Rs. 14,73,472. The closing balance of stock of stores was Rs. 53,848 against Rs. 84,186 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the reduced stock both in paper and stores on hand at the end of the year.

Printing bills on account of Government work executed at private presses passed during the year amounted to Rs. 78,767 as compared with Rs. 74,085 last year. The value of bills checked for private bodies was Rs. 51,938 against Rs. 65,503 in the previous year.

THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT (1935)

[*Annual Report of the Chemical Examiner's Department; Statistical Abstract for British India— Medico-legal Investigations*]

316. The department dealt with 1,692 cases with 8,402 articles in 1935, as compared with 1,553 cases with 7,608 articles in 1934. **General**

317. The total number of human poisoning cases investigated during the year was 380 with 2,349 articles, as against 327 cases with 1,995 articles during the previous year. Poison was detected in 198 cases or 52·1 per cent, as against 53·2 per cent in 1934. **Medico-legal Human poisoning**

In 1935, there were 18 cases (20 cases in 1934) with 77 articles under this section. Poison was detected in 10 cases—55·5 per cent. Arsenic was detected in 5 cases and oleander in 5 cases. **Animal poisoning**

One thousand and seventy-three cases were examined under this section. This is the largest number ever examined here in a single year, and exceeds last year's record by over 600 articles. Blood was detected in 92 per cent of the blood-stain cases examined. In the semen cases, semen was detected either certainly or probably in 34 per cent. Four thousand three hundred and eighty-three specimens of blood-stains were sent to the Imperial Serologist, Calcutta, and 4,197 of them were found to be of human blood. **Stain cases**

Miscellaneous

There were 87 cases with 466 articles under this section, as against 107 cases with 625 articles in 1934. They comprised 19 bomb cases, 13 arms and ammunition cases, 9 cases under Poisons Act, 12 cases of bones for identification and 34 other cases.

General analyses

318. One hundred and thirty-four articles were examined under this heading as against 171 articles in 1934. They included 4 articles under the Petroleum Act, 22 under the Explosives Act, 14 under Sugar Excise Duty Order and 7 under Food Adulteration Act.

Charitable Institutions

Institutions

319. There were 3,450 institutions in the Presidency with an income of Rs. 23,32,412 and 20 muras of rice as against 3,363 institutions with an income of Rs. 24,90,665 and 20 muras of rice last year. Of these, 2,225 institutions were maintained entirely by endowments of land and money and subscriptions and donations from the general public, the total receipts amounting to Rs. 10·84 lakhs. Two hundred and eighty-seven institutions were supported by the Government at a cost of Rs. 4·97 lakhs and 212 were maintained partly by the Government and partly by the public at a cost of Rs. 4·6 lakhs. The maintenance of the remaining 726 institutions costing Rs. 2·9 lakhs devolved wholly or in part on the local bodies.

The purpose served by 2,064 institutions was to afford relief to travellers. Of these, 921 were general, 1,116 for Hindus, and 27 for Muhammadans. Of the 577 intended for the relief of Brahmans, 520 were entirely supported by the general public. The number of institutions intended for the relief of paupers was 514 while 14 were for the benefit of orphans, the blind, the deaf and lepers. The aggregate number of persons aided during the year by all the charitable institutions is reported to be 17,615,282, the number for last year being 16,399,144.

320. The receipts and expenditure of the institution are as shown below:— **Triplicane Langarkhana**

	RS.	A.	P.
Opening balance on 31st March 1935.	2,843	8	5
Receipts of all kinds (including Rs. 480 deposited as security by a rice contractor)	5,280	0	0
Total ...	8,123	8	5
Expenditure	5,246	9	9
Balance ...	2,876	14	8

The average daily number of paupers aided during this year was 323. The number of people on the rolls on 31st March 1936 was 356. There were three Carnatic Stipendiaries on the rolls throughout the year. 27,664 maunds of rice were distributed in the year. Some irregularities in distribution (of rice) have been discovered and the person responsible was prosecuted and convicted.

321. The average number of in-door paupers dicted daily was 94 in 1935-36 as against 92 in 1934-35 and out-door paupers 219 in 1935-36 (same as in 1934-35). The average cost of diet for one in-door pauper was As. 2-2 per day in 1935-36 (as against As. 2-1 per day in 1934-35). The average cost of rice supply for an out-door pauper was Rs. 1-7-0 in 1935-36 (as against Rs. 1-2-0 in 1934-35), the small rise in the cost being due to some improvement in the quality of food supplied to the inmates of the choultry introduced during the year under review. The total receipts in the year were Rs. 14,357-0-0 and the total expenditure (excluding transfer of Rs. 1,445-6-4 to Capital Account) was Rs. 14,870-5-9 and the closing balance on 31st March 1936 was Rs. 2,139-7-0. **Monegar and Raja of Venkatagiri Choultries**

TOWN-PLANNING

[*Annual Report of the Director of Town-Planning for the year 1935-36*]

General

322. At the end of the year, the Madras Town-Planning Act was in force in 83 Municipalities including Madras City, and 41 local areas. Though most of the councils had taken up the preparation of the General Town-Planning Schemes with reference to section 8 of the Madras Town-Planning Act, only 17 councils had so far submitted the preliminary explanatory notes with necessary maps to the Director of Town-Planning for scrutiny, of which seven were returned to the municipalities concerned for revision and resubmission (six returned by the Director of Town-Planning and one by the Government).

Schemes

The number of sanctioned (detailed) town-planning schemes at the end of the year continued to be 37. Eight schemes were revised by the councils of which, only three were sanctioned by the Government. Seventeen schemes were submitted by local bodies for sanction during the year; including those submitted in the previous year, the total number was 28. Out of these 5 were with the Government, 4 were returned to the local bodies concerned for revision, 15 were with the Collectors, 1 was dropped and the rest were pending with the Director of Town-Planning.

Industrial areas

Industrial areas were selected or approved in ten municipalities and about 40 panchayats.

Miscellaneous

323. During the year, the Town-Planning Department dealt with 620 cases of interim development proposals and in about 90 cases furnished necessary lay-out plans. The department also furnished 120 lay-out plans to the Labour, Revenue and Public Works departments.

Expenditure

The expenditure incurred on the department amounted to Rs. 24,616 as against Rs. 25,253 in the previous year.

MADRAS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

[Report of the Madras Public Service Commission for the year 1935-36]

General

324. During the year, the Madras Public Service Commission dealt with 52,501 references as against 52,635 in the previous year. These as usual consisted mainly of—

(i) enquiries from candidates,

(ii) requests from heads of departments for advice in connexion with the application of the Services rules and recruitment to the Subordinate Services, and

(iii) consultations by the Government on amendments to the Services rules, promotions, the preparation of approved lists of persons for appointment to the Provincial Services and disciplinary cases.

Examinations

The competitive examination for the Madras Ministerial Service was held at eighteen centres, mainly district headquarters. There were 1,640 candidates, of whom 1,489 were admitted to the examination. Six hundred and forty-eight candidates were selected on the results of the examination. The examinations in the Special Tests and Departmental Tests were conducted, as usual, half-yearly in June and December 1935. There were 2,292 candidates for the Special Tests and 840 for the Departmental Tests for these two examinations as against 1,840 for the Special Tests and 1,135 for the Departmental Tests in the previous year. Two additional Departmental Tests, namely, the Departmental Test for Motor Vehicle Inspectors and the Electricity Department Account Test, were newly instituted. The Police Training School Final Examination was held in September-October 1935. There were 76 candidates for this examination as against 50 candidates in the previous year. The Periodical Test in Shorthand was held in June 1935 for which there were 192 candidates as against 218 candidates in the last year. The Government have since abolished this test.

Interview and selection of candidates

The Commission selected candidates for 63 classes of posts in the Provincial and Subordinate Services and for 5 miscellaneous posts, interviewing 3,135 applicants as against 2,115 in the previous year. The Commission dealt with 44 references relating to appointment to Provincial Services by transfer from the Subordinate Services as against 35 dealt with last year and drew up lists of officers of the Subordinate Services qualified for appointment or advised on the suitability of officers for appointment to the Provincial Services.

Miscellaneous

The Commission advised the Government on 31 appeals, 10 memorials and 38 proposals for disciplinary action as against 30 appeals, 9 memorials and 49 proposals for disciplinary action dealt with in the previous year.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT

325. The number of Government servants from each community employed in the service of Government on the 1st April 1936 is shown in the following table:—

Community.	Gazetted officers in permanent appointments.	Non-gazetted officers in permanent appointments on a pay of		
		Rs. 100 and over.	Rs. 35 and upwards but below Rs. 100.	Less than Rs. 35.
Brahmans	614	3,757	9,464	1,328
Non-Brahman Hindus ...	371	2,416	8,156	33,816
Scheduled classes ...	4	20	117	1,830
Muhammadans	98	427	1,762	10,419
Non-Asiatics and Anglo-Indians	357	468	47	33
Indian Christians ...	141	774	1,518	2,706
Others	11	5	23	52

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on 01 February, 2020

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